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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. NO. 129.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Aggregate for 1869, from all Sources, $157,193,095—Improving Condition of Southern Freedmen—Revision of Internal Revenue Tax—French Postal Treaty Rejected—Land Grants to Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1870.

Internal Revenue Receipts for 1869.

The statement from the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day gives some interesting figures as to the receipts of the calendar year ending with the 31st of last December. The aggregate receipts from all sources were $157,193,095, of which California paid $4,454,118; Connecticut, $2,420,807; Illinois, $15,510,546; Indiana, $4,181,583; Iowa, $15,579,059; Kentucky, $9,117,928; Georgia, $1,068,016; Maryland, $5,187,561; Massachusetts, $16,314,576; Michigan, $2,785,563; Missouri, $5 741,-363; New Jersey, $8,570,428; New York, $36,515,-720; North Carolina, $1,158,951; Ohio, $18,050,983; Pennsylvania, $17,122,218; Rhode Island, $1,312,-988; Tennessee, $1,594,756; Virginia, $4,570,909; Wisconsin, $2,144,679. These are the only States from which the receipts were over one million. The whisky receipts were as follows: Ohio, $10,081,778; Illinois, $9,015,930; Kentucky, $6,445,987; Pennsylvania, $5,862,316; New York, $5,432,150; Indiana, $2,503,668; Missouri, $1,809,402; Maryland, $1,657,216; Massachusetts, $1,343,036. The receipts from each of the other States are under $1,000,000. The tobacco receipts were as follows: New York, $7,570,823; Virginia, $3,203,054; Pennsylvania, $2,594,258; Ohio, $2,317,-353; Missouri, $1,815,222; Michigan, $1,278,576; Maryland, $1,267,893; Illinois, $1,265,757, and Kentucky, $1,257,424. The aggregate tobacco receipts were $25,936,275, and from spirits $19,-927,355.

Condition of Southern Freedmen.

The School Superintendent, of the Freedmen's Bureau has just returned from an extended inspection tour of the Southern States. He reports that the freedmen are much better than they were a year ago, and are steadily advancing in the higher branches of study. The freedmen are as a general rule saving money and buying homesteads. Intemperance is not more common among them than among the whites, and in all respects they compare about equal proportion between the two races. During the first year or two after the war the mortality of blacks in the cities was greater than that of the whites, but this disproportion has ceased. Political oppression is gradually dying out. He reports that in one case ten negroes clubbed together and purchased one hundred acres of land from their late owners.

Revision of Revenue Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day formally took up the tax bill introduced by Commissioner Delano was before them for an hour, and gave his views as to the changes he thinks it necessary to make in the administration section. The suggestions of Commissioner Delano and Judge James were also examined. Mr. Delano is in general terms opposed to any material reduction in the taxes. The Committee do not yet indicate what view they will take of the matter.

French Postal Treaty Draft Rejected.

It is ascertained from the Postoffice Department that the Senate Committee, on return from Paris, the French Government has, through Minister Washburne, submitted another draft for a postal treaty, which has been rejected by our Government because it is unsatisfactory. The Postmaster General has advised the French authorities that it will afford him pleasure to reopen the negotiations whenever they submit proposals for moderate charges and equal facilities, either in writing or by an agent, and says any agent they send here will be cordially received and aided with every facility in the prosecution of the inquiry.

No New Land Grants to Railroads.

Chairman Julian, of the House Committee on Public Lands, has prepared a bill which he will introduce at an early day prohibiting any further grants of public lands to railroad companies or other corporations under any circumstances whatever. It has been fully discussed in committee, but will, of course, encounter serious opposition when brought before the House for debate.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

The House Military Committee, at a meeting to-day, heard arguments in behalf of Government aid in some way to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. They are not favorable to any more subsidies.

Alaska.

Colonel Ihrie has arrived here to press Congress for a Territorial Government in Alaska. He is duly armed with papers, but has not much chance for success.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1870.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Postmaster General Creswell has made the following postal changes in Pennsylvania to-day:

Christiana, Lancaster county—John Potts, vice F. Hornsher, resigned.

Muddy Creek, Lancaster county—L. D. Gosley, vice H. E. Slaugh, resigned.

Downansville, Lancaster county—E. Zeigler, vice J. A. Kessler, resigned.

Smyrna, Lancaster county—William Easton, vice J. P. Marsh, removed.

Haverford, Delaware county—T. J. Reed, vice W. F. Stackhouse, deceased.

Union Mills, Erie county—J. N. Beardsley, vice John D. Black, resigned.

West Overton, Westmoreland county—A. S. R. Overholt, vice J. O. Thompson, resigned.

Hickory, Washington county—J. M. Campbell, vice William Simpson, resigned.

Greenwood Mills, Franklin county—Change name to Black's Gap.

Establish Motley, Lancaster county—F. B. Grosh, postmaster.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Passed Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead to be Paymaster; Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles Woodman to be Paymaster; Commander Jonathan Young to be restored to his original position; Richard B. Naval Constructor John W. Easby to be Naval Constructor; Hon. T. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Matamoras.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Commissioner Delano received a telegram this morning, announcing the seizure of the large distillery, rectifying house and vinegar factory of J. Kerchoff & Co., in Chicago. The telegram states that the frauds are heavy and proofs complete.

THE SEAL TRADE.

The Secretary of the Treasury in a communication to the House in relation to the seal trade of Alaska, says the proposition to lease the islands for a term of years to private parties for an annual rental is objectionable, because it would give them the exclusive control of that branch of industry, important to the people of the United States, and the enormous profits of the skins for use would be transferred from London to this country, he proposes that the Treasury Department assume entire control of the islands, and establish a strict and rigid system of military and naval police, excluding everybody but Government officials and agents, and carry on the fur and seal business with the natives by means of Treasury agents; the skins to be sold by the government at auction in San Francisco and New York, and the profits, if any, applied to the education and religious instruction of the natives, and generally to their physical, intellectual and moral improvement. The expense of the maintenance of the military and naval forces would not be much greater than at present. He suggests that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint agents to superintend this business, and that an appropriation of $100,000 be made, out of which the natives shall be paid for labor performed by them and other expenses incident to the business be defrayed.

THE GOLD PANIC REPORT.

The Committee on Banking and Currency has only one more session to examine, and will make a report on the New York gold panic toward the close of next week.

SUFFERING AMONG THE INDIANS.

A telegram is received at the Indian Department from General Sully, stating that the Regan Indians of Montana are in a deplorable condition. The small pox is raging in the tribe, and they are suffering for food and other necessities of life. Unless some assistance is received from the Government they will perish from disease and starvation. Commissioner Parker has issued instructions that their wants be immediately supplied.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard Representatives Wentz, of Oregon, in favor of granting lands for a railroad from Salt Lake to Columbia river, and also Mr. Hayes, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of extending the time for the location of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the act having passed in 1866.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED IN CUBA.

The Spanish Minister here, in consequence of the action of Congress and the general excitement throughout the Union upon the subject of the recent murder of an American citizen in Havana, has telegraphed Governor De Rodas to spare no expense or trouble to bring the offenders to justice.

THE COIN BALANCE

In the Treasury to-day is $55,000,000 currency nearly $17,000,000 coin certificates about $50,000,000.

SENTENCE REMITTED.

The President has directed the remittance of the unexpired portion of the sentence of the military Commission in the case of Charles L. Pitcher and John A. Richardson, citizens, for four years at Huntsville, Texas, penitentiary.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 11—10 P. M.

At the afternoon board wheat sold at 81½@82c. for month and cash; seller last half sold at 81½@82c; seller March 81½@82c; Corn quiet at 39½@39¾c seller March 39¾c seller March. Oats inactive and unchanged. Rye dull at 70c. In the evening the market closed quiet. Provisions a shade easier than at the afternoon board. Sales of 25 bbls mess pork, cash, at $17.50; 100 bbls do, cash, at $20.00; 50 tierces lard, cash, at 14½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, February 11.—Cattle—receipts for the week 4,000; market opened with prices 25@50c higher for fair to good; sales 1,900 head at 7½c for prime, 7@7½c for fair, other grades unchanged. Hogs—receipts 7,000; market steady at 6@6¾c for common to extra. Sheep—receipts 6,500; market firm at yesterday's quotations

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—Cotton nominal; low grades weak; better qualities firm; middling Orleans 20½@20¾c; sales 2,300 bales; receipts 13,553 bales. Sugar dull. Molasses 30@32c. Coffee active and firmer; fair 15½@16c.

HARRISBURG.

A New Police Bill Introduced.

Change of Time for Pittsburgh Elections.

Bills Reported Affirmatively and Negatively—The Crawford Judicial District—Punishment of Sunday Liquor Selling—Bills Introduced—Death Warrants Issued.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11, 1870.

Bills Reported.

Among the Committee reports were the following bills: Extending mortgage taxation exemption throughout the whole Commonwealth, affirmatively.

Exempting all bequests to religious and charitable institutions from collateral inheritance tax, negatively.

Making the Attorney General and Secretary of the Commonwealth elective by the people, negatively.

Providing for the health and safety of miners, with amendments, as suggested by the Luzerne County Committee of laborers employed in coal mines. Made the special order for Wednesday.

New Judical District.

Mr. Lowry called up his bill making Crawford county an independent Judicial District. Passed.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Davis—Supplement to Sunday liquor law, which changes the penalty from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment.

Mr Henszey—A new Philadelphia Police bill, which gives the Councils power to select a Provisional Board with the Mayor as Chairman, to act till January 1st, and at the October election the people elect a new board, councils to fix the number of appointments and salaries.

Mr. White—Supplement to the act revising, amending and consolidating the laws regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies.

Mr. White's Treasury Bill.

Mr. White moved his Treasury bill be made the special order for Wednesday evening. Lost, the Democrats generally voting no. Mr. Connell moved that Thursday morning be selected. Carried *viva voce*.

Mr. Billingfelt—Resolution instructing the Auditor General to furnish a detailed statement of the amount of State taxes due from each county was carried.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Taylor—Providing that the annual elections for members of township school directors and ward officers, and the triennial elections for mayor, treasurer and controllers within the city of Pittsburgh shall hereafter be the first Tuesday of December instead of the second Tuesday of October.

Mr. Kerr—Incorporating Hillsdale borough, Allegheny.

Mr. Boyer—For the removal of Cambria county seat to Johnstown.

Mr. Humphreys presented four remonstrances from East Birmingham against consolidation.

Mr. Serfert—Petition of four hundred and fifty-six citizens of Elizabeth against a steam ferry.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Death Warrants Issued.

The Governor has just issued the death warrants for Bohner and Van Holenburg, the Huntingdon murderers, to be executed March 9th.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Governor Geary's Reasons for Veto-ing It.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: Having carefully considered Senate Bill, No. 307, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of a Metropolitan Police for the city of Philadelphia," and although actuated by the desire to confirm to it such action in regard to it to that of the General Assembly, I am constrained to withhold from it Executive sanction, and proceed to the constitutional duty of giving my reasons for disapproving.

While in the title it is not improper to conform with the eighth section of the eleventh article of the Constitution, which requires that "no bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title," and that the bill one of its most important features is the election of the Police Officers, it is not in this idea is neither clearly expressed, nor even remotely hinted in the title.

Another objection to the bill, is that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. It has not been the practice to divide bills of such length into sections, each embracing a distinct feature, but the various provisions arranged according to some natural connection. Although this is a matter of form, I am aware of no good reason for this departure from usage, and utter disregard of all system and precedent.

Much has been said about the character and condition of the police force of this city, and I am fully persuaded many of them are not such as should be entrusted with its control. But whilst this is an acknowledged evil, and a proper subject for legislative consideration, I most unhesitatingly declare that the remedy proposed by this bill. It is manifest, however, that it is a most dangerous one, and I cannot contemplate an entire revolution in this branch of city government, and the substitution of a new institutional authority of the legislature, in a period of profound peace, to create a police such as is contemplated by the "Metropolitan Police Bill" to operate over the whole State, and to embrace in any locality of great magnitude, and one which, under a republican form of government, deserves special consideration, the most sacred, inviolable and indefensible rights and other fundamental principles in a government established for the benefit and happiness of the people.

The bill under consideration is fraught with manifold dangers and consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and of the State. And the position that the people of the cities, and especially a large a portion of the people of Pennsylvania, without their consent, should be placed by control of the police, power to increase the number at their pleasure, fix its wages at any figure, without being subject to any check or supervision from any source, finds no parallel exercised by the Autocrat of Russia. The city councils and the mayor are entirely ignored by the bill, except that "the board shall, from time to time, submit to the Councils their estimate of the sums necessary for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force." There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the Councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet cheerfully the demand, or the Councils must provide with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to set this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expense, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

The police force is also to be put upon a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by "a properly qualified physician," and if not found *entirely competent and under the age of forty-five years*, he must be rejected. Why shall trusty, able bodied and experienced police officers be excluded from the force, without regard to past services or present efficiency, merely because they are over forty-five years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be prescribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of forty-five years. This is monstrous injustice, and an ostracism which I trust will never meet the sanction of, nor be tolerated by, a brave and generous people.

I have not time to call your attention to the provisions of this bill as fully as I could have desired, but I think I have pointed out sufficient wrongs, in this attempt to create such a force, appointed by the concentration of the people's power into the hands of a few men, chosen by legislators from every part of the State, who are fully assured that their own constituents would not submit to any such infliction of absolute government and taxation upon themselves for a single moment. This is the kind of legislation which, under pretence of securing the peace, creates discontent, dissatisfaction and disturbance. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his own inherent rights the most determined opposition, and frequently the most uncompromising hostility to every movement by which he perceives his liberties abridged, and makes him wage a continuous warfare against all whom he conceives to be the enemies of liberty, whether open or concealed.

A Republican Government cannot long exist under partial and unequal laws. And to perpetuate this Republic with all the blessings which it has secured to us, the State Legislature must enact laws, bearing alike upon all, with equal and exact justice to all, without prejudice or partiality.

A majority in the State undertaking by legislate to perpetuate its power by the passage of laws unequal, unjust and oppressive toward the minority, is but Republican in name, but Democratic in principle, and must soon sink into imperialism.

For these and other reasons I cannot give my executive sanction to this or any other act which has a tendency to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer charged with the duties of executive authority, or with the execution of the laws, should be submitted to a direct popular vote; and I can see no reason why the people of Philadelphia should be made an exception to this rule, and be compelled to the form of choosing by their own votes those who shall constitute the commissioners of police, as well as who shall be their mayor, sheriff, or common council, or their representatives in the Legislature.

It is an elementary axiom that every government should be founded upon the consent of the governed, and that every citizen is entitled to equal and exact justice and protection from the government established by the people for their benefit and happiness. The bill under consideration is in direct conflict with this axiom, and is subversive of the principles which underlie the institutions of our well regulated Commonwealth. Justice and liberty are the sound principles of our charter of our liberties, so it is better calculated than any other to give elevation to our hopes and dignity to our actions. So long as the people feel that the power to elect their own public servants is left in their hands, government abides in them, so long will they be impressed with that sense of security and of dignity which must ever spring from the consciousness that they hold within their own hands a remedy for every political evil, a protection for every governmental abuse and usurpation. This principle must be upheld and maintained by them at all hazards and every sacrifice—maintained in all the vigor and freshness of all the breadth and depth of its utmost capacity and significance. It is not to be frittered away by Executives, red as a mere abstraction, or theory, or doctrine, but as a practical, substantial, living reality, vital in every fibre.

The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the increased expenses which will be incurred by her new, important and extended improvements, and the large debt which she has incurred to a greater than that of the Commonwealth) is not in a condition to increase her liabilities, and if she does, it will be at the peril of her credit standing for what purpose and to what amount.

The salary of the Mayor, which he now receives for the functions that are proposed to be placed in the hands of this board of police commissioners, is but thousand dollars, while the salaries of the six commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, come close to fifteen thousand dollars and one at a thousand dollars, a committing magistrate at the enormous salary of three thousand dollars, and a clerk at fifteen hundred dollars, and that of the examining physician, ten hundred and fifty dollars, amount to twenty-eight thousand dollars, to which may be added rents, stationery, printing and contingencies, at least twenty-two thousand dollars more, making in all the sum of fifty thousand dollars, for the additional expenditure for the official department alone.

The last section of the bill board shall have entire control of all the police of the city and shall have authority to increase the force of said police to such number as the public necessary; and it is hereby made the duty of the board and councils to provide by taxation sufficient moneys to meet the expenses of the board and said force.

This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of primary powers of the many to the power of the few ever attempted. The entire control of the police, power to increase the number at their pleasure, fix its wages at any figure, without being subject to any check or supervision from any source. Such power is only exercised by the Autocrat of Russia. The city councils and the mayor are entirely ignored by the bill, except that "the board shall, from time to time, submit to the Councils their estimate of the sums necessary for the payment of official salaries and expenses, and for the maintenance of the police force." There is no check or audit prescribed, and no matter what may be the sum required, the Councils must provide and appropriate the amount, and the people, already overburdened, must meet cheerfully the demand, or the Councils must provide with the necessary means to satisfy the demands of the board. And after paying fifty thousand dollars before mentioned to set this "Trojan horse" upon its legs, and introduce it into Philadelphia, no one can estimate the increased expense, and no one is to be responsible for the damages that may occur after its machinery has been fully set in operation.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

We should like to have a candid opinion on what would be the effect on crime and taxes, in Allegheny county, for instance, were the number of licenses restricted to the reasonable wants of the community? More important still, what would be the effect on the inexpressible woes, the secret misery, and the unutterable anguish about which little is known, entailed in the depravity and ruin of husbands, sons and brothers? Of crime and taxation enough to convince any reasonable man is known. Few will venture to express disbelief regarding the woes, misery and anguish. Now let who can give the reasons that overbalance all these.

THE Harrisburg report in two morning papers in this city that Gen. INWIN "utterly refused to answer any questions touching his disposition of the public money under his control" is not true. Gen. INWIN was not asked to be sworn, consequently did not decline. No such questions as are contained in the report, were put to him, therefore he refused to answer none. Wishing to facilitate the ascertainment of the facts, he did hand a written statement to the Committee, which was returned to him because the Committee proposed to complete the examination of Mr. MACKEY before anything else was done in the investigation. Gen. INWIN is ready to go upon the stand whenever the Committee shall desire him, which will not be until they are through with the present State Treasurer.

THE first operation of the postal telegraph in England, in the hands of the Government, was duly chronicled to this side of the Atlantic as a great failure, without any allowance being made for the necessary derangements incident to an extensive change in system. But now we hear another story. The British Postmaster General on Thursday, explained in Parliament that the confusion was due to no fault of the system, but to the inexperience of the new employees, the state of the weather and *the sudden increase in business*. He asked the public to have patience, as the trouble would be but temporary. The sudden increase of business in England under the new system is without precedent, and this point, we trust, will not be lost upon Congress. The use of the telegraph must be popularized in this country by placing it in the hands of the Government.

THE latest pincher of one of the Philadelphia rings is the charter of the City Sewerage Utilization Company, whose objects are defined in this section of the proposed charter:

"The said Company shall have the right to charge and collect from the owners of premises one dollar and fifty cents per ton measurement for the removal of all manure from any yard, vault or other place of deposit in Philadelphia."

There are one hundred thousand houses in Philadelphia, and under this bill the magnanimous Utilization Company could levy a tax of about three hundred thousand dollars, as it is estimated each house would average not less than two tons of ashes per annum. What a glorious figure to divide! As in the Metropolitan Police bill, a caucus of Republicans members should be committed to the support of the Utilization scheme. This would make it a party measure, and it could be made so with precisely as much reason as the Police bill. These plunderers have queer notions of the mission of a great political organization, but we judge they will awake some day to an appreciation of the fact that the immediate mission of the Republican party is to set its own house in order by kicking them out of doors.

IT is to be hoped that we will have no more legislative caucuses at Harisburg, to bind members of the Republican party to support any of the pet schemes of the political corruptionists in Philadelphia and elsewhere in the State. The police bill was passed under the influence of the caucus lash. Had it come up purely on its merits it would have been very generally rejected. But its promoters knew the inherent rottenness of the proposition, and, therefore, figured to secure for it the indorsement of a caucus. They succeeded, and but for the wisdom of Governor GEARY the Republican party would have been saddled with a load in comparison with which most of the evil legislation of the past would be of little account. This caucus system as applied to ordinary matters of legislation, affecting alike members of all parties, is a monstrous evil, and we trust has had its day in Harrisburg. It has been perverted from its original purpose, and is now the machinery relied on by rings and combinations to carry through the most detestable measures. It sinks the responsibility of a representative under the cover of a party name, and while it relieves members to some extent, from the odium attaching to their acts, it works the greater evil of bringing discredit upon the whole party, and thereby endangering its future success and usefulness. A measure professedly non-political that has to be engineered through by caucus management, and without discussion, must of necessity be wrong. We hope that hereafter there will be enough of Republican members, who will set their faces against the system, by refusing to participate in such caucuses, to effectually break up caucus rule in the legislature. It is anti-republican in its character, and a trick upon the intelligence of the people.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S RIGHTEOUS VETO.

That there should be an outcry against Governor GEARY for his veto of the Philadelphia police bill is natural. It has been the darling object of a ring of politicians, within the Republican party of that city, for years. But it has never been desired by the Republicans as a party, or by any considerable number of its substantial and intelligent members, who do not make politics their trade. A similar project has been heretofore vetoed by two Governors of the State—PACKER and CURTIN—and we are assured by the Philadelphia papers that the measure disposed of by Governor GEARY was even more objectionable than its predecessors, which failed to meet Executive approval.

Without entering into any discussion of the details of the bill, the principle on which it is based, strikes us as radically wrong. It destroys the American principle of local sovereignty which is the basis on which the whole frame-work of our institutions rest. It says the people of Philadelphia in their elective capacity, and acting under the forms of law in force since our Government was formed, are not capable of administering their police affairs, but that the Legislature of the State does possess that capacity. Admit this principle, and it tends directly to the centralization of power at Harrisburg now exercised by the people through their respective city, county and townships governments. It is a death blow to the local sovereignty of the people.

If the people of Philadelphia have made a mistake in electing a Mayor who uses the police for partizan purposes, it is for themselves to rectify the error. The police of that city, we judge by the tone of the press, Republican as well as independent in politics, is no better and no worse than it usually is. Say that it is bad, is it likely to be remedied by placing it under the control of a Board of Commissioners, composed of partizans and appointed for avowedly personal and partizan purposes? This is not disguised, and is the substantial reason why the attempt is made to force it upon the Republican party of Pennsylvania as a doctrine of their own faith. For our part, we reject it. If the police administration of Philadelphia is bad, let the people of Philadelphia vote out Mayor Fox and vote in a good Republican who will make it what it should be, precisely as the people of Pittsburgh voted out Mayor BLACKMORE and voted in Mayor BRUSH. The whole design of the act is to transfer the odium of a partizan police from the Democratic to the Republican party; and to do this, the entire Republican organization of the State is dragged into the melee, and incited to violate every principle of justice, and trample under foot the most valued precedents of our political system.

So much for the general principles involved. But all this aside, the bill is so objectionable in its details, that some portion or other of it, is rejected by almost the entire press of the city. We think there is only one paper in Philadelphia that goes for the bill unqualifiedly. It provides a cumbersome and costly system of police administration, makes the Commissioners it appoints the masters of the local legislature—in fact it places the whole government of Philadelphia, legislative and judicial, as well as executive and administrative, under the control of a "ring" of politicians, whose mere agents the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature are well understood to be. Have the people fallen so low in honesty and foresight, that they must surrender the right of self-government to the lobby infesting the State Capital? That is precisely what the metropolitan police bill contemplates.

We thank Governor GEARY for his statesmanlike and truly American veto of this disreputable project. Gov. PACKER and Governor CURTIN both won high honor for rejecting a bill even less obnoxious. The tide is against all such measures. They are part and parcel of the damnable corruption at Harrisburg that the people of Pennsylvania have determined to obliterate, and this determination will be persevered in until the supremacy of "rings," and the whole brood of "pinchers" and "roosters" that attach to them, is torn up root and branch, and the scoundrels remitted, to prey upon each other, or develope a capacity for usefulness in the State's prison.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE QUESTION.

We estimate the number of bills in the Legislature treating the unexpended balance and State Treasurer question at something above a dozen, which, also, we count as a good sign. It proves how overwhelming public sentiment is, and that successful have been the efforts—in which without immodesty we can claim some share—in behalf of reform in this particular. We cannot say that we have seen all the bills on this subject. We can say, however, that those that we have seen have some good features. But the one which strikes us as simplest and at the same time most direct, is the bill introduced by Senator BILLINGFELT, which is as follows:

AN Act for the more speedy redemption of the debt of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the Sinking fund during the month of July next, and in every month thereafter, to receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the loan of this Commonwealth next becoming due, and on the first Tuesday of each month thereafter to open and publish such proposals, and to accept the bidders all or such proportions of said bids and at such rates as can be paid with interest to the Commonwealth or as the condition of the treasury present or prospective may justify.

SEC. 2. That on the first day of August next, and on the first day of each month thereafter, the said Commissioners shall furnish for publication in one newspaper each, in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, a statement showing the Sinking fund, the amount of loans redeemed, with such other information as they may deem proper for the information of the public.

SEC. 3. That a record of the proceedings of the said commissioners shall be kept, and all proposals shall remain on file, properly indorsed, in the office of the State Treasurer, and included in the report now required to be made by the Legislature by the said commissioners, and that they be required to report all offers made for the redemption of loans, and whether the same were rejected or accepted by them.

Now the cause of the evils complained of is the money. This Senator BILLINGFELT'S bill removes entirely out of the way and secures to the State all the benefits possible to flow from it. The unexpended balance would disappear from sight and use and the bone of contention be taken away. It would remain, however, for the Legislature to fix the salary of the Treasurer in some proper amount and increase his ball.

BOTH in England and in this country for some years now much has been spoken and written with the view of exciting popular interest in the subject of natural history. Mineralogy and geology are recommended by the hope of finding wealth in the bowels of the earth, and for this reason especially have become favorite studies with great numbers. Zoology has languished. With a few devoted and enthusiastic students, it is still far from occupying in the attention of our people the place to which its importance entitles it. Perhaps the want of uses of the subject, so strikingly and beautifully exemplified in a recent Congressional debate may result in imparting fresh interest to the science. A quotation from an obscure living poet by a prominent member in the House of Commons has been known to create a demand for the poet's works, which carried off an entire edition, and an allusion to Don QUIXOTE by another member some years ago, is said to have created a lively demand for Spanish grammars and dictionaries. It seems, then, not unlikely that the zoological allusions and free application of zoological terms by Messrs. BUTLER and COX a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, may prompt not a few of our young folks to study the classification of animals. Should the example of these great orators be at all generally followed by their congressional confreres, some considerable attainments in natural history will be necessary to the comprehension of the Congressional speeches. This new application of zoology is interesting, from another point of view. BUTLER described COX by giving him the name of a well known member of the animal kingdom, apparently impressed with the resemblance between the two. COX at once placed BUTLER among the pachydermata. This method of characterization going on for a while, the House of Representatives will be a regular menagerie—with each genus and species of the animal world as duly represented as the people.

New Encyclopedia.

We have too long neglected to notice a work now in course of preparation and publication in Philadelphia, the object of which is to supply the place of many books by the completeness and comprehensiveness of one. This is *Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary*. It is issued in weekly numbers of eight pages, at ten cents, and also in monthly parts of forty pages, at fifty cents, with handsomely illustrated covers. The entire numbers of the work will form two large octavo quarto volumes. Twelve monthly parts have already appeared, sufficient to show the intelligence, skill and care with which the book is prepared. These specimens have been received with praise by all who have examined them, commendations in which we heartily concur, after attentively reading a considerable number of the articles. Should the rest of the work be executed in the manner realized in these first twelve parts, we are confident that no person will fail to rejoice in the acquisition of so excellent a book. The success of Mr. Zell's enterprise seems to us certain.

THE success which less than half a dozen ladies are having as lecturers is likely to bring a whole army of them into the field. Of course the inference, if it is not already overdone. As to the quality of the lectures pronounced by those who have achieved the greatest success, there may be a variety of opinions; but lady lecturers, in the abstract number, if capable, might win unqualified applause, by choosing themes presented in the ridiculous, costly and demoralizing habits and fashions which envelop the upper sex; or by imparting solid and much needed information relating to the duties of wives and housekeepers.

SINCE the Supreme Court decision Chicago has figured up its gold debt, and finds that it amounts to $2,961,662, the interest amounting to $356,000, which will hereafter have to be paid in coin.

THE tricks of smugglers are proverbial. Last week a Havana steamer, arrived at New York, contained among its cargo twenty-one bundles of pine planks or boards, marked with the letters M. M. D. These bundles were seized by custom house officers. In the center of each of the bundles were snugly hid twenty-one full boxes of Havana cigars, a total of 41 boxes. The aggregate number of cigars was 40,000. Each of the inner boards of the various bundles was found to have had a piece cut out of uniform size and shape, and to have been nicely fitted together, so that they presented no obtrusive openings. Into these twenty-one receptacles so formed the cigar boxes were compactly packed, but were covered with several uncut planks on both sides in order to keep them from being seen. The cigars are valued at about $15,000.

THE case of Dr. Schoeppe, with which the public is familiar, is much discussed by the German as well as the English press of this country. Some facts have been elicited which, while not bearing directly on his guilt or innocence, affect his standing as a man. In view of these things, the *New Yorker Democrat*, perhaps the most careful of German journals, closes a long editorial as follows: "Our own opinion of this case has been from the first that a young man but twenty-five years of age, who engages himself to an old person of sixty-five, and secures his appointment as sole heir, cannot be astonished when the public suspects criminal intentions; and even if the facts in the case are technically elucidated, a conviction on the suspicion may be justifiable."

THE Northern Democracy are requested to digest the following from the Norfolk, Virginia *Day Book*: "We suppose our Democratic friends throughout the country are somewhat amazed at the haste the people of Virginia have manifested in being reconstructed and getting back into the Union under Republican auspices; but then they should remember that we waited very patiently for four long years for them to oust the Republicans, and as they failed to do so at the last election, and as their supply of patience gave out, and we had to 'reconstruct' without waiting four years longer for them."

THE Fifteenth Amendment will confer the ballot on not less than 500,000 negroes, all but 100,000 of whom are in the South. It revolutionizes politics in Kentucky, and probably secures for the Republicans one, if not two Congressional districts, now represented by the Democrats. With the negroes voting, Maryland stands a good chance of becoming a Republican State. Owing to the illegal votes they have received from the Democratic party since the first settlers, it was originally a Maryland blacks will, to a man, vote the Republican ticket.

THE New York *Sun* thinks that the reported appointment of Prevost-Paradol as French Minister to the United States lacks confirmation. It is not at all probable, adds the *Sun*, that this liberal publicist will consent to make capital for the moribund Bonapartism of France by consenting to become its representative in this country.

HURT BADLY.

The Wreck of Matter and the Crash of Rings.

Groans of the Wounded and Dying.

"JUST AS WE PREDICTED."

"Governor Geary, of course, will be read out of the Republican party to-day, by papers of limited circulation, delighting in the "organ" collar."—*Pittsburgh* COMMERCIAL *of Friday Morning.*

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette (organ) of Friday Morning.]

Air—"*Hark from the Tombs*," etc.

"ALL MY PRETTY CHICKS AND THEIR DAM, AT ONE FELL SWOOP."

The Republican party of Pennsylvania has lost its control of the Legislature, and it has lost the Governor whom it elected.

"OUR SUFFERINGS IS INTOLERABLE."

We have been sold out of both, and by traitors in our own household. Henceforth, let our Republican friends know only each other!

A QUESTION OF STRENGTH AND CARPET RAGS.

We are strong, only without the traitors, not with them. All who are not with us are against us. It is high time that we take this as the point for a new departure in State politics.

OUR OFFENSE IS RANK AND SMELLS TO HEAVEN.

The scurvy bummers from the highest to the lowest, who have dishonored our organization, and made our camps a cover for thieves, should be branded and drummed out.

PLEASANT FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW.

With them, we can never be sure of victory; without them, we shall not find the ways open, perhaps through a defeat or two, to fresh and solid triumphs.

THE GRAND CLIMAX.

This will be found true in city, county and State.

[Curtain falls to slow music.]

UNIFORM TIME.

A New System for Securing It for the Whole Country.

NO. I.

The prospect of a general introduction into the country, at no distant date, of a new system of reckoning time, (new here but long established abroad,) has led to the preparation of the following articles, the results of some careful inquiry, and which, it is hoped, will afford in a brief space, all desirable information on a topic of general interest.

It is proposed to dispense with all the present vexatious changes of time in railway travel, and to have *one* railway time through the part of the country east of the Mississippi, and it will be shown that, in fact, only one city time may not be adopted by the whole community, so that the city clocks in New York and Pittsburgh and Chicago shall indicate the same hour.

Custom has reconciled us to the inconvenience of each city and town having a separate time of its own, though, as it will be seen, it is founded in no natural necessity, but is a legacy of the past, as much as the local coinage which plagues the traveler through the petty German States, and what follows is intended to supply information of an authentic character as to the history of the present plan, its successive improvements abroad, and the advantages likely to result from introducing it here, on which the reader may judge for himself.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Every one who has traveled far east or west, has found the time changing and has found the inconvenience of it. From the Atlantic to the Mississippi, every city and town is keeping a time of its own, while we cannot be sure of a train on any road in the country, till we know what "time" the railroad runs by.

The traveler from the east hears the changes rung on "Boston time," "New York time," "Philadelphia time," and "Altoona time," before he reaches Pittsburgh, no one of these times agreeing with that of an intermediate city, while the possession of the most reliable watch will not mend the matter, till one is invented which shall change spontaneously from "Altoona" to "Columbus time" as the weaver passes the invisible line on one road while the train is twenty minutes faster than on the other.

Probably most readers would agree that they supposed there must be some imperative necessity, arising from natural cases, which compells this; while perhaps conceding readily that they had not given the subject much consideration. But if it be true that there is no such necessity, why do we retain so clumsy and inconvenient a system?

The answer is not far to seek. Not many generations ago every considerable town had its weights and measures of its own, frequently a local coinage, and always a local time.

The progress of centralization, and the interchange of commerce and travel, which have in England, for instance, done partly away with the former relics of antiquity, and wholly with the last, have with us left the last still untouched, possibly because no one has had the inducthis of any private interest to make him labor for its abolition; and because railway managers are more urgently besieged to adopt particular patents, than general schemes of philanthropy, as probably they would willingly testify. At any rate there seems to be no better reason for retaining our present plan of having several railway and hundreds of differing town and city "times" in each State, than this, that it is a condition of things we were born to, and have never shaken off.

To show this more clearly we need only ask the question:

HOW IS OUR PRESENT TIME DERIVED?

If this is not easily answered, it is because the time keeper by our dial plate, takes his notions more artificial thing than is generally supposed, and that in any one place it is not in concert with the sun, as it is often thought to be, or with any heavenly body, but with anything in nature. *No natural phenomenon designates the hour of noon*, though it is very commonly supposed that at that exact time the sun is on the meridian.

If the reader should station himself to-morrow with an accurate watch, to compare with an accurate sun-dial, he would find a statement of almost exactly fifteen minutes; on some days a little more, on others less; on no day in the year an exact agreement between noon by the watch and noon by the sun.

Is the watch to be considered right in spite of the sun? It is right by its own standard, which is a purely conventional arrangement for the sake of uniformity, supplied by the astronomer, the sun itself varying almost daily and sometimes late, varying as much as half an hour in its time of nooning, and keeping in general anything but the uniform time it gets popular credit for.

The Astronomers have devised the fiction that a certain imaginary luminary, which they term the "mean sun," goes through the heavens at the same *average* rate as the real sun, and it is by this purely fictitious body—a mere nonentity—that ordinary clocks and watches the world over are set, the time being calculated by astronomers, and observation on this "mean sun," since no such thing exists; but by calculations as to where it *would* be if it existed. This is all very complicated, but this is not the place to prove the advantage of the plan, which no one proposes to interfere with.

It has been referred to here to let the reader see that there is no natural necessity for repeating this fiction for each separate place—since it *is* a fiction—and that there is consequently no reason why Pittsburgh and Philadelphia clocks should not be set to agree with each other, as those of London and Liverpool are. The greatest variation between the time at Chicago and New York from a half way station is less than half an hour. If any central point—Pittsburgh, for instance—were taken, then all the clocks from New York to Chicago might be set to agree with it, and with no more serious inconvenience than would arise from having to correct the almanac for the time of sunrise—not a very weighty consideration to most of us.

If the time change ten minutes in going to Altoona, it must change proportionately for every mile between, as in strict calculation it does, yet who would think of urging this as a reason why the residents of East Liberty should not have a time of their own, instead of setting their watches in Pittsburgh? What common sense suggests to every suburban resident to do with reference to Pittsburgh, it would seem to suggest to all the country, when it will be subsequently shown may as a community take its time from one central point.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

It is generally understood that Greenwich time is used by navigators the world over, but not as commonly known that of late years it is used by the railroads and is now being adopted by the community at large throughout England and Scotland.

Throughout England the trains on every railway are run by one and the same time—that of Greenwich Observatory; and not only this but the town clocks and every body's watch in the island is already set or soon will be to the same hour. The traveler there may go north, south, east or west, and everywhere his watch will agree with the time of the city he enters. The way in which this most convenient system has grown up and the means by which its permanent usefulness has been secured is interesting enough to deserve description.

For many years past, it has been the custom at Greenwich, to signal the instant of noon, by the dropping of a large ball, called the "time ball," which is suspended from a mast, placed conspicuously on the hill which the observatory crowns, so that its fall may be seen far up and down the river, and by this "time ball" ship masters have long been used to regulate their chronometers. When the telegraph grew into use it came into the minds of several, and among others into that of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, to extend the advantages of exact time, from Greenwich, by electricity, to points far beyond the comparatively limited area from which the "time ball" could be seen.

As long ago as 1849 negotiations were entered into with the Southeastern Railway for the use of its telegraph poles, and in 1852 wires were laid to connect the Observatory with London, and since then others, which communicate with the London office of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, the London Bridge terminus of the Southeastern Railway, and the Central London office of the District Telegraph Company; and from these points the time is distributed all over England and Scotland, by signals, which drop time-balls, ring bells, fire noon guns or regulate clocks, over the United Kingdom, at the instant that the Greenwich standard clock denotes the precise second of noon.

The great extension which the plan has since reached, does not appear to have been foreseen by the first projectors. It was originally intended to furnish the different railways and seaports, with some more uniform and accurate standard of time than could be given by the discrepant clocks of different jewellers, but when the beautiful precision of the time, found and used hitherto only for the refined purposes of the astronomer, had been made familiar to the railway public, it was a natural consequence that it should spread further. Gradually it came about that all the English roads set their clocks by the Greenwich standard, and that henceforth frequent changes of time ceased to perplex travelers; then some other cities followed the example of London, where the clocks are kept to Greenwich time, until now its use is nearly universal, and it would seem as absurd to return to the old system of conflicting local times, as to go back to the local measures and coinage of the Heptarchy.

As there is nothing obstruse or difficult of comprehension in the system adopted, an outline of it, as seen in actual use, is here presented, and the reader may remark that everything described has stood the test of trial and would be of easy introduction and still greater usefulness here. We may commence with

THE OBSERVATORY.

Every working observatory has for more than a century past, been measuring the relative positions of the heavenly bodies very largely by means of *clocks* of peculiar accuracy, which, in the perfected form to which they are now brought, are perhaps the astronomers' most indispensable instrument. At Greenwich, as in other observatories, there is a powerful telescope, so bolted between massive piers on either side, that it can move only in a single vertical plane, which is that of the meridian of the place. Then, at the instant any given star passes the meridian, it will be seen crossing the center of the field of view, marked out in the instrument by a single vertical thread, drawn from the spider's web. Now, if the very fraction of the second at which the motion of the earth carries the star across the thread be noted, and again, the instant at which a second after crosses, it will be plain that the interval will afford (if the clock be good enough) a most accurate measure of the distance the first star is east of the second, and that a most rigorous check on the accuracy of the clock itself is afforded by seeing that it denotes exactly twenty-four (sidereal) hours as elapsed when the same star crosses the next day, and so, that this method demands the most perfect clock, it also affords the most perfect means of regulating them.

The astronomer, then, has long been in the habit, solely for his own use, of determining the time to a degree of exactness quite superfluous in the ordinary wants of life. By the improved methods and with the powerful instruments of modern observatories, the second which elapses between successive ticks of the clock, may be divided into twenty parts, with the possibility that the exact moment of noting the time is *within* one of these all but imperceptible moments. Of course the best clock ever made will vary more than this from day to day if not instantly regulated, but here again electricity is called in, and by its means the clock can be adjusted to this minute fraction of a second without stoppage or change of pendulum.

Of course, too, this demands incessant labor and incessant observation, but the powerful telescopes of the Observatory can discern the faintest light on the heavenly bodies, by day as well as by night, and the inevitable arrival of the expected star is announced to the observer's eye in the fullest sunshine as clearly as in the midnight sky.

It has already been observed that here is even superfluous accuracy for the ordinary wants of life, but at the same time the guarantee of unfailing and scrupulous care, which would not be wasted as far as "practical" ends are concerned, but may be made useful everywhere, henceforth, by the simple agency of the electric current, which can transfer to thousands of inferior time-keepers in the country over, the accuracy of one such standard clock, with the second and more practical gain of *uniformity* in the time by which the business of a whole country is conducted.

To explain how this is now done, and the time "laid on" to private establishments just like water or gas, to point out the signal usefulness of the new method, and to show to what extent its introduction here would be advantageous, must, however, be deferred until another issue.

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

SECRET SOCIETIES VS. CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The *United Presbyterian*, under the caption of "A Lesson from an Enemy," relates an incident connected with the death of a laboring man, in one of our cities. When the man sickened, and his income ceased, those who should have been drawn closest to him, stood the farther distant. He had been a member of one of the secret orders, and when help was needed the weekly allowance was paid, faithful watchers tended at his bedside, and after the death the order paid his funeral expenses. The editor, while condemning all secret orders, as opposed to the spirit of the gospel, has this to say:

Still, in the above case and the like, we submit, is there not, as here developed, a feature of these secret orders that stands out in most marked and oftentimes painful contrast to the actual practical style of things in some of our churches? How often is it a man sickens and declines many long and weary months, and at length dies, without any proper provision being made for him by the church, or which he may have been a member? How often is it that, with the exception of the pastor, and perhaps an elder once in a while, scarcely any one of the whole church calls and sympathizes with, and personally seeks to help and relieve him in his hour of need? When, too, death has done its work, how seldom is anything done by the church to defray the expenses of the last sad acts of burial, unless there has not unfrequently occurred where friends have gone out and solicited, as a charity, a pittance here and there to bury the dead, and that when the dead person had been, and was up to the time of his death a member of the church. Let every member of the church feel that in the case of the sickness or trial of any of their fellow members, there is a work for them to do, and not dare to neglect or hold back from seeking to visit, and lend help, and sympathy, and every way called for. Is not this the true religion? Is not this the acting out of the love of Christ? Would not this course be the truest strongest, best means of meeting and overcoming the pretensions of the societies we oppose? Is not this the Christ-like way?

THE PROPOSED NEW DIVORCE LAW.

The *United Presbyterian* is outspoken in opposition to the bill now before the Legislature authorizing the Courts to grant divorce in all cases in which *"the last indorser of the plough"* and the cause of public morality will be promoted." The editor says: This certainly would open the doors wide enough to all who may wish to escape the bondage of matrimonial chains. In the said old Commonwealth could then rank with Indiana, and the discontented in the East would not need to take so long a journey to the region of easy morals. There is laududemonium now, and we hope the public protest against any extension of the power of the Courts will be so emphatic that the Legislature will reject promptly a proposition to turn down the sacred barriers. Recent events have made the public feel the danger which threatens us from improper legislation on this subject, and the demand is for more careful guards to be thrown around the marriage relation, instead of the removal of any which now exist.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The *Banner* takes strong grounds against the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, whereby "the headship of the Lord Jesus Christ over nations" may be acknowledged in that instrument. The *Banner* says:

We believe that the gentlemen engaged in this movement are actuated by the purest motives. And it is to us a cause of unfeigned regret that we cannot on our present light, cooperate with those who are held in such high estem by the Church, and also by the country, in the objects proposed. We are free to confess that we would have preferred a more formal recognition of the existence and authority of God and of the Christian religion, and that if the Constitution were to be framed again, we would labor earnestly to this end. But in saying this we do not for a moment think that it is not a Christian government, or that all that is asked for in the proposed "religious amendment," is not implied in the very structure of our government and really secured by acts. Every attentive reader of the annals of the mother country previous to the Revolution and of the Declaration of Independence will have been struck with the expressions of dependence upon Divine supremacy. The actions of Congress in framing the Constitution, concerning the printing and circulation of the Bible, the solemnity of the oath, the day of fasting and prayer, the opening of both Houses of Congress with prayer, the recognition of the Sabbath, and the almost uniform decisions of the courts that Christianity is a part of the common law of the land, prove most unmistakably that God and his religion are not ignored, but are recognized throughout the whole structure of our Government. To make one a Christian it is not necessary that this word should be blazoned on his forehead or even hung on his lips. It would be very cruel and unjust, and utterly false, to say that those who realized and prized themselves exclusively to the use of Rouse's version of the Psalms are not Christians, because the name of Christ never occurs in their psalmody. In like manner it is improper to stigmatize our Government as unchristian, because the name of God, or of his Son Jesus Christ, do not occur as often as is desirable.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Alluding to the work already done by the "Reconstruction Committee of Conference," "According to the division of Synods and Synodical representation recommended by the committee, the Assembly will consist of some two hundred and fifty Commissioners. But, from present indication, there is a very dull prospect of the plan of the committee being adopted. We have yet to hear the first person outside of the committee speak favorably of it. Within the last few days, a number of brethren from three Synods have been in our office, and each one of them is out-spoken against it. They say—Enlarge the Presbyteries; enlarge the ratio of representation from the Presbyteries; but do not at present attempt to change the representation from the Presbyteries to the Synods."

THE CHRISTIAN RADICAL.

JEALOUSY AMONG BRETHREN.

The *Radical*, under the caption of the "Common Cause," points out the necessity for united effort among all Christians, and deals a blow at certain jealous ministers in the following language: "A pastor of one church, by earnest effort and unused means brought into service, attracts the people, fills his church with hearers, preaches Jesus to the multitudes and is happy in the soul and fully engaged with all his powers in rescuing men from sin—when lo, the criticism comes stinging through the air from lip to lip from some neighbor pastor's tongue—'He's sensational. He is an egotist. He is this, and he is that, and he is everything! He ought to be stopped. The people are fools!' Now it is painful to see such jealousy in hearts where there should be good cheer, brotherly sympathy and hearty congratulation for the success in any quarter, in any sect, of the common cause. In the name of Christ let the pastors *all* do their utmost in all legitimate ways, to arouse the slumbering people, and instead of a church here and there of inertness being alive to God and crowded with worshippers, the churches generally would attain to new life and power.

SEVERE ON CLERICAL WOLVES.

The *Radical*, in noticing the arrest and imprisonment of Rev. Washburn, "for seducing a young girl of his flock," says:

Every man who thus prostitutes himself and his holy mission as preacher of the gospel of righteousness ought not only to be put into jail, but ought to be kept there and dieted and disciplined out of his brute's lusts into an approach at least to everyday decency. Yes, let him lie in jail and brood over the hearts he has broken and the disgrace he has fastened on every man who stands up in Christ's stead to preach the everlasting gospel. For licentious preachers we have no words but those of judgment, of sharp and masculine judgment.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

STATE EDUCATION.

The *Advocate* discusses the question of the right of the State to educate the masses. It takes the ground that "the State has no right to provide a sectarian education," but that general education is as essential to our States as air is to life. It characterizes the action of New York, in giving a per centage of the school fund to support Catholic institutions, as a perversion of the school fund, and a death blow aimed at the public school system. We quote:

If Catholics have a right to a choice of the school fund for sectarian purposes, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Lutherans have a like right; and such claims, every where preferred and granted, will remit the public school in the shades of oblivion. The maintenance of the sect, or of the sect school, by the State, is wholly wrong in principle, and broadly antagonizes the very genius of our institutions. Let each sect teach its peculiar dogmas at its own expense. This is the truest and best separation of Church and State.

But the question of the State's right to educate, not in a sectarian but in a general sense, arrays the civilization of Papal Rome against the civilization of Washington and Webster. Medieval against modern ideas; the past and its superstition against the present and its progress. Education is a civil necessity in all forms of government *for the people* and *by the people*. Perhaps it might indeed be dispensed with in despotic governments that acknowledge the divine right of kings to rule and make nothing of the people; or, in Catholic countries where the priests assume to be the only authoritative channel of ideas passing between God and man; but in republican lands, where the human mind stands forever unfettered, it is as essential to the State as air is to life. Ignorance, with its attendant vices and superstitions, is a danger and a threat to good government. It would be strange indeed if the State has not the right of self-preservation in so far as to provide means for dissipating ignorance and promoting the diffusion of knowledge. It *has* such right and must continue to have it as long as intelligence and morality, the essential elements of education, are indispensable to the existence and well-being of government.

CATHOLIC.

The *Catholic* discusses editorially the syllabus on the school question. The former is rather a dry subject, and nothing new is advanced in the latter.

TAKING THE VEILS.

On the morning of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the Convent of Mercy, Webster avenue, Sister M. Pancratius Breen, of Philadelphia, Sister Mary Inez Casey, of Erie, and Sister Mary Seraphine Elder, of Ebensburg, made their solemn professions, and received the Black Veil of the Order of Mercy from the hands of the Very Rev. J. Hedge, V. G. assisted by Rev. P. O'Rheian, Rev. E. A. Bush, Rev. M. Murphy, and Rev. T. A. Casey, of Erie. Rev. E. A. Bush addressed the candidates, in a very impressive manner on the obligations which they were about to assume.

On the afternoon of the same day, Miss C. Breen, of Philadelphia, (in religion Sister Mary Albert), Miss Milligan, of Irishtown, (in religion Sister Mary John), Miss McConegly, of Freeport, (in religion Sister Mary Gerald), and Miss Moran, of Dunkirk, New York, (in religion Sister Mary Johanna,) received the White Veil of the Order from the Very Rev. J. Hedge, V. G. Rev. H. C. Denny delivered an appropriate address on the occasion, to which the audience listened with deep interest.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AND PROFESSION.

In the Chapel of St. Francis's Monastery, Loretto, Pa., on the 2d inst., the Feast of the Purification, Messrs. Considine and Hogan, (in religion, Brothers Vincent and Augustine,) received the Habit of the Third Order of St. Francis.

On the same day, and in the same Religious Order Brother Paul Joseph made his profession.

PERSONAL.

Father Dennis Kearney, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Sharpsburg, and Jerome Kearney, pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, Latrobe, have returned to their respective congregations, after an absence in the old country of six months. Both are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

METHODIST.

A WORD ABOUT FUNERAL SERMONS.

The Methodist *Recorder* regards the practice of preaching funeral sermons for saint and sinner, old and young—infants not excepted—as one of very doubtful propriety, and requiring too much of the minister's time. It says:

The tax upon a pastor's time is not perhaps the greatest objection to funeral sermons. They often take the form of eulogies on the dead, grateful to the living, but to the feelings of surviving friends, but injurious in many cases perhaps to others. As a general thing, the least that is said of the departed the better. While their memories will be cherished by their friends, all who knew them will form their own opinion of their real worth, which is generally marked with sufficient clearness. While it would be improper to hold up their defects to public gaze, it would be unsafe to magnify their virtues, and present them as models for imitation.

There are cases, however, in which funeral sermons are entirely proper, and a reference to the exemplary and useful lives of the deceased is calculated to do good. Such instances should be wisely discovered, as affording a favorable opportunity to commend true piety, and prompt all to earnestly seek it. These cases, perhaps, form the exception and not the rule. The subject certainly is worthy of consideration. On such occasions ministers ought not be too careful in their remarks, to respect the feelings of friends on the one hand, and to guard truth on the other.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad—The Somerset and Bridgeport Road—Various Ohio Projects.

A meeting of the corporators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company was held in Uniontown, on Monday, 31st ult., for the purpose of adopting means to ascertain the amount of funds that could be raised to build the road, and the sources from which they were to be derived, and also adopting measures for completing the reconnaissance of the most practicable route proposed, which had been partly made by Col. Manning, Associate Engineer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. After consultation, on motion of Col. A. J. Wilson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. A. Stewart, E. B. Dawson and Charles E. Boyle, Esqs., be appointed a committee to correspond with the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Roads, the committee appointed by the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburgh, to ascertain what amount of aid they were disposed to contribute to the enterprise, in which they are so deeply interested, and, in what manner it would be afforded, and to employ the services of Col. Manning, or some other competent engineer, to examine and report on the other routes as soon as practicable.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The people of Somerset mean business on the railroad question. They have already raised $35,640 toward building their road. Let our people remember this when they are again asked to subscribe money toward building a railroad. We have already spent a large amount of money in the railroad than Somerset, yet we could only raise about $25,000 after months of downright begging; and all for the simple reason that many of our wealthiest men subscribed a mere pittance, being afraid to spend more, to their disgrace be it said, nothing at all.

The certificate of incorporation of the Chesapeake and Cincinnati Railroad Company was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on the 1st inst. The proposed road is to extend from a point in Lawrence county, on the Ohio river, to Cincinnati, by the way of Ironton, in Lawrence county, Portsmouth, in Scioto county, and through the counties of Adams, Brown, Clermont and Hamilton, passing Manchester, Aberdeen, Ripley, Higginsport and New Richmond. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The corporators are George H. Pendleton, Benj. Eggleston, W. W. Johnson and twenty-eight others.

—The corporators of the Columbus and Ironton railroad have employed Mr. Thomas B. Morris, of Pennsylvania, civil engineer to survey the line. Mr. Morris and his

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 11, 1870.

We find little of freshness to note in the condition of the local loan market. It is remarked that at no time within the past year was there so much money seeking investments at the present time. This plethora of money is not confined to the regular discount houses, but private capitalists seem to have large balances which are comparatively idle, and which they are eager to place in something solid that will yield a good interest. There is, as a general thing, much preference given by many parties to mortgages on city property, although rates are yet too high, which keep off borrowers on this class of security.

—The money market in New York continues to show extreme ease. The banks are holding large balances, which they find it difficult to fully employ, and are inquiring after Government with a view to partially employing their funds in that way. On call the rate is 5@6 per cent., with rare exceptions, on Government securities, at 1 per cent.

—Government bonds continue very inactive, and without any important change in prices. There is some expectation that, as the currency balance in the Treasury has lately increased, the Government may take more bonds than the $1,000,000 for which it has issued proposals.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of government securities in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 11.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120	...		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds '62	114¼	114¼		¼
U. S. Bonds '64	114¼	114¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, old issue	114	114		¼
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65, 1868	113¾	113¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113¾	113¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	113¾	113¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112	112½	½	
U. S. Currency	118½	118½	½	

—In connection with the clandestine action of the Rock Island Railroad Company in increasing their capital stock, on account of which the call of the stock was suspended for several weeks, it is remarked that it is quite time that the several States should pass laws making it a penal offense, accompanied by heavy fines, for any officers or directors of any railroad company to issue new bonds or new stock without first giving public notice by advertisement, not less than thirty days, in the leading daily newspapers in New York city and in certain local papers along the line of the railroad interested, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders, at a meeting regularly called upon at least sixty days notice. The manifest interest in this country is the most important in it, and it is necessary for the protection of the good name and character of road that these interests should be managed with the highest integrity, and for the best good of all concerned.

—The New York *World*, in noticing the activity in the stock market, says: The most active stocks were Northwest, preferred, Fort Wayne, Lake Shore, St. Paul, and the Vanderbilt shares. Northwest preferred and common were both strong and in demand. Northwest preferred pays the same dividend as the Illinois Central, and 3 per cent. per annum more than Rock Island, which is selling at 119 and Illinois Central at 145. The Northwest preferred stock is about the same in amount as Rock Island, but is not known as a leading, first class like Rock Island. It follows, therefore, either that Rock Island preferred is cheap at 90, or Rock Island is very dear at 119 and Illinois Central at 145. About half the amount of Northwest preferred is held in Europe, where the demand for it is steadily increasing. In Northwest common, it is stated, a pool has been formed, and that when their arrangements are completed the price will be run up to the figures of last year.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 11, 1870.	10 00 A. M.	11 25 A. M.	12 10 M.	1 30 P. M.	4 00 P. M.
New York Central	197	196¾	197	197¼	197
Erie	24¾	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
Harlem	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	...	98¾	98¾	99	99
Chicago and Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	120¼	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
St. Paul	...	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
St. Paul preferred	...	88¾	...	89	89
Toledo and Wabash	...	47¼	...	47	47
Toledo and Wabash pref.	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	92¼
Chicago and Alton	142	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Miss	30	30¼	...	...	...
Wabash pref.	36¾	36¾	...	...	...
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	...	...	...
Adams Express	49¾	49¾	...	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾	19¾	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	36¾	36	...	...	...
U. S. Express	50¾	50	...	...	...
Merch. U. Ex	6	6	...	...	...

*Ex-dividend.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, February 11, 1870.

There was a fair amount of trade doing today in some branches of business, caused by the good roads in the country, which gives country people a chance once more to get to the city with produce, and take away city goods. We have nothing new to report. The market is without much change in prices since our last. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts have been light for some time, and there is a moderate demand for good supplies. We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $3 00@3 75. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 25 up to $2 75 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7½@8c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Continues in good supply and rather dull. Good roll sells at 28c, and primeat 30@32c ₩. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The receipts are good and the market dull and nominally $2 00@2 50 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 19@19½c ₩ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@13½c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 16c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 16½@16½c; lard in buckets 17½@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@17½c. F. Sellers & Co.'s caddy lard, in 3 and 5 ₩ packages, 20c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $29 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 10c@12c ₩ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet, with fair stocks for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 15@17½c; Factory 18c@18½c; and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₩ lb. Limberger 19½c, and Sweitzer 20c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is dull, and for any but the best dried peaches and apples, prices are nominal. We quote choice to prime dried apples at 8@8c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 10½@11c for halves, and 20c ₩ lb for pared. Blackberries 18c ₩ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $8@8 ₩ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Sales at 25c ₩ doz for warranted fresh.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at 16@22 ₩ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $18@22.

DRESSED HOGS—In the Diamond market sales in a retail way at $10 25@11 25 ₩ cwt, as to size, quality, etc. At wholesale they will not command much over $10 25 if that.

HIDES—Sales at 6½c ₩ lb.

OATS STRAW—Sales from $10 to $14 ₩ ton.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 lard oil at $1 00@1 02 and No 2 at 90c ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull at 50@55c ₩ bushel from store.

POULTRY—Nice dressed chickens command 14@15c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c, and ducks 12@13c ₩ lb. Live chickens, by the coop, 60 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—We quote choice clover seed active at 6¾ @6¾c ₩ lb, and $8 @9 for choice to fancy. Timothy seed is dull at $2 75@3 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 10@2 15 ₩ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with but a light local inquiry. Deliveries are running without change since our last. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring wheat do $5 25@5 75 in barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Rock wheat flour is dull at $3 00@3 25 ₩ cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 20@1 30 ₩ bushel, and scarce. Rye flour $5 00.

GRAIN—Nothing of any consequence whatever doing in grain. Good to choice red winter wheat is quoted at $1 12@1 15 ₩ bush. From first hands car corn is nominally 75@77c. Rye is firmer, with a few sales at 90c, cash; dealers ask more on time sales. On the track or wharf oats are dull at 46@47c. We quote nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 09; common rectified $1 00, and proof rectified $1 10 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, February 12, 1870. }

REFINED OIL.—The market yesterday was quiet and unchanged. Early deliveries are more steady at 29½c offered for February last half. There are sellers for February and March at 30c, but buyers will not come up to that price within three-fourths of a cent. We cannot quote futures and lines accurately at present.

CRUDE OIL.—The market yesterday was quiet and unchanged in price. There are sellers to July at 12¾c, but it seems that buyers will not venture that far ahead at the price. We note sales reported as follows:

1,000 bbls. March, 40 to 46, at 13c.
1,000 bbls. April, 40 to 46, at 13c.
1,000 bbls. on spot, Parker's Landing, light gravity, at 12¾c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, February 11—Closing on 10th.—Crude active and currently reported that 10,000 barrels sold in bulk and shipping order, early delivery, prices unknown; spot lots 16½@16¾c, and shipping order 21½@21¾c. Refined very dull and lower, but closed with a steadier feeling; sales 500 barrels at 30½c; we quote at 30c, and for Philadelphia delivery 29½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Prime light straw to white 29c; standard white 30c. Crude 16c. Market steady.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—Market on upper creek quiet and weak, buyers not being disposed to operate except on small lots, and then cautiously. We can quote the market at $1 55.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 11.—Market quiet with a moderate demand. We quote at $4 10 ₩ bbl.

OIL CITY, February 11.—Market on lower creek remarkably quiet and firm, at $1 65 bid and $1 70 asked. Not enough reserve to sell or buy to come to the scratch. We quote at $1 65@1 66 here.

SHARONVILLE, February 11, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 25 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., February 11, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and dull; prices unchanged; not enough disposition to buy or sell; $4 33 best bid.

OIL CREEK, February 11, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4 75.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., February 11, 11:15 A. M.—Market firm; offering $1 65@1 70, and asking $4 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, Pa., February 11, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4 70.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 11, 11:15 A. M.—Market firm at $4 80.

NEW YORK, February 11, 2:30 P. M.—Crude 16¾c; refined 30½c and nominal; 3,000 bbls sold March at 30½c. Market closed dull.

Associated Press Dispatch.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 11, 12:00 M.—Market dull; nothing doing at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, February 11, 12 M.—Market firm with little doing; nominally at $4 55.

OIL CITY, February 11, 12:15 P. M.—Market quiet at $4 10 bid, and $5 00 asked; lower road at $1 65; first delivery.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and early deliveries firm; futures neglected. February 29½@29¾c; March 29½@ March 29¾c bid, (gauged;) March 30c asked; crude 16½c.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1:30 P. M.—Crude 16½c; refined 30½@30¾c; market flat.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 11, 5:30 P. M.—Market opened very quiet, but owing to large production and drop off prices remain firm. We quote crude at $3 50@4 55.

PARKER'S LANDING, February 11, 8 P. M.—Market firm at $4 80.

TITUSVILLE, February 11, 12:30 P. M.—Market generally dull; first buyers, 2,000 bbls offered; no quotations. Prices nominally $4 50@4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 11, 12:15 P. M.—Market opened quiet and weak, with a slightly declining tendency and very little inquiry. Little or nothing to be sold at $4 65, holders generally asking $4 70. No sales as yet.

NEW YORK, February 11, 2 P. M.—Sales of 500 bbls refined last night at 30c, although 30½c is generally asked. Crude 16¾@16¾c. Market dull and flat.

ROUSEVILLE, Pa., February 11, 5:00 P. M.—Market closes quiet and dull, with very little doing; quoted at $4 65@4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 5:00 P. M.—Market quiet and closed weaker, without material change; February 29¾@29½c; March 29½@30c; crude 15½c; sales 10,000 bbls at 15½c March last at 29½c.

NEW YORK, February 11, 5:25 P. M.—Refined, spot and all the month 30¾c; crude 16¾@16½c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

National Refining	2,000	D. Jay & Co.
Forsyth Bro.	160	G. R. Palmer & Co.
A. S. Mills	80	W. Wilson & Co.
J. Speare & Co.	80	Fisher & Bro.
Total	2,438	

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frey & Co., 414 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy & Bros., 523 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Columbian & Bro., 228 cases refined to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

National refining and storing Co., 271 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Tarentum Oil Refining Co., 250 bbls *ref* to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined.....1,187 bbls
Total shipments Refined.....258 cases

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Eckert, Snyder & L., 2 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Mentzer & Co., 126 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....371 bbls

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, February 12, 1870.

There has been no material change in our market for the past week. The inquiry for pig iron is fair, but consumers claim that the margin of manufactured iron will not justify large purchases at present prices; while the continued ease in the money market, we look for a more active demand.

We are reported the following sales of anthracite and bituminous coal-smelted irons:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons hard No. 2	$34 50—4 mos.
50 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
50 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
40 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
250 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
450 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
250 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
250 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
300 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
300 tons grey forge	36 50—4 mos.
100 tons mottled, white red short	35 50—4 mos.
570 tons common	private terms.

Anthracite.

200 tons clean grey	35 50—6 mos.
100 tons grey mottled white	34 00—6 mos.
100 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
100 tons grey forge	36 00—4 mos.
120 tons No 1 Foundry	38 00—cash.
20 tons No 1 Foundry	39 50—4 mos.
20 tons No 1 Foundry	39 50—4 mos.
30 tons No 1 Foundry	40 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 1 Foundry	41 00—4 mos.
200 tons No 3 forge	37 00—4 mos.
150 tons No 3 forge	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons No 2 forge	37 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD — P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co., metal	1	Rees, Graff & Dull, mdse	3
Bryan & Caughey, m	1	Superior Mills, metal	6
Brown & Co, m	1	Longsdorf & Tolford, m	1
Brady's Bend I. Co. m	3	Lindsay & McC, m	2
Union Iron Mills, m	3	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	3
Richey, H & Co, ore	1		
Total	23		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Hallman & H, m.....2 | J Reamer, m.....3
Bryan & Caughey, m.....5 | Lyon, Shorb & Co, m.....1
J Moorhead, m.....1 |
Total.....12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o.10 | McKnight & Co, o.....2
McKnight, P & Co, o.....2 | Graff, Bennett & Dull, m...1
Union Mills, m.....2 | Lewis, Oliver & P, m.....4
Total.....22

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal.....1 | McKnight & Co, m.....1
Totten & Co, m.....1 |
Total.....2

HORSE SHOES.

Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull quote Reese horse shoes, net cash prices, as:

Horseshoes, 100 kg lots	5c ₩ lb
Mule shoes, 100 " "	5c ₩ lb
In lots of less than 100 kegs:	
Horseshoes	5¼c ₩ lb
Muleshoes	6¼c ₩ lb

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 11, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Flat and unchanged.

FLOUR—Unchanged at $3 75@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer, unsettled and irregular; sales of No 1 at 87@87c; No 2 at 89c@90c, closing at 81½@ 81¾c this afternoon No 2 unsettled but firmer at 81¾c cash and seller February; no seller March.

CORN—Dull; old 54@54c higher; sales of No 2 at 76@ 76c, rejected 68@68c; no grade 50@55c, closing at 70½ @70¾c for No 2; unchanged this afternoon.

OATS—Dull at 39¾@39¾c for No 2.

RYE—Scarce and firm at 72c for No 1, and 68@70c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull at 65@70c for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 92½@92½c.

SEEDS—11@11½c for common to choice Orleans.

MESS PORK—Excited; early sales at $27 25 cash, closing at $27. Lard quiet, firmer and 2½c higher; 15¾@15¾c cash and seller March. Meats firmer, dry salted, 12½shoulders 10¼c, round sides 13c, short rib middles 14c; green hams 13½@14c; sweet pickled do 15c. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; sales at $10 60@10 75, closing dull at $10 50.

LIVE HOGS—Firm and 15@20c higher; sales of No 2 at $9 60@9 75 for common to extra prime.

CATTLE—Moderately active at $4 40@8 00 for fair cows to extra choice steers.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., February 11.—Flour market quiet and unchanged. Buckwheat flour market quiet and lower; held at $7 00@7 50. Rye flour $5 25@5 50 nominally unchanged. Wheat—very little doing and the market is unchanged. Corn—no sales. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye—market dull and nominal. Barley market nominal. Petroleum dull and weak. Seeds—Timothy dull and weak. Provisions—Pork dull and unchanged. Lard—prime tierce 16¼c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Sales 81 hhds tobacco at 3@6c for fine to medium leaf. Cotton more active; sales 9 bales low middling at 12c. Flour steady; sales of 300 bbls at 6 prices; fancy $6 50@7 00 for sound lugs; 8@ 12c for low to medium leaf. Cotton more active; sales 9 bales low middling at 12c. Flour steady; sales of 300 bbls at 6 prices; fancy $6 50@7 00 for sound lugs; 8@ 12c for low to medium leaf. Grain quiet and steady; sale wheat at 1 96@1 98; corn 56c; rye 95c, all sacked. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork $27 50; boxed shoulders 12½c; clear rib 16c; clear 16½c; bulk shoulders 11½c; clear rib 14½c; clear sides 15½c. Hams—sugar cured 18½c. Lard—prime tierce 16¾c. Whisky declined 1c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Dry goods—market fairly active, and buyers a little more animated than last week, and there is every reason to expect a good trade next week. No particular change to day, with the exception of a slight firmness in print cloths. Forest Dale 4-4 bleach 16½ to 16c, and New York mills D and T cotton made from 15½ to 16c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour in improved demand; Northwestern extra family $5 00@5 50; Ohio $5 25@6 25. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bush. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats steady at 53@55c. Petroleum dull; crude 15½c; refined 29¼@29½c. Provisions dull; whisky steady at 97@99c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour steady. Wheat—No 2 white Wabash $1 21; No 2 amber $1 20; regular white $1 24@1 26; amber $1 20@1 04½; No 1 red $1 12. No 2 red $1 06@1 08. Corn—No 2 held at 63c; new 70c; no grade 65c. Oats—No 1 held at 46c; No 2 45@46c. Dressed hogs 9@10c. Clover seed $6 30@6 35.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton irregular at 23½@ 24c; receipts 1,458 bales; exports 727 bales; week's receipts 4,594 bales; exports 2,393 bales; stock 24,491 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 90@93c. Oats 70@75c. Hay $23. Bran $23. Lard 16@17c. Pork $25 50. Bulk shoulders 11c; sides 13½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120@120⅛.

NEW YORK, February 11—P. M.

MONEY.

The ease in money was very marked to-day, and call loans ranged from 4 to 5 ₩ cent, while at the close it was impossible to lend round amounts at 4 ₩ cent. Prime acceptances pass at 6, and prime business notes at 7@8 ₩ cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange quiet at 108⅝@109.

GOLD.

The market at one time this afternoon declined to 119¾, but rallied to 120@120⅛, at the close, when telegrams from Washington announced the introduction of Senator Sherman's bill to accord bullionist rights. Prime acceptances pass at 6, and prime business notes at 7@8 ₩ cent.

STERLING.

Foreign exchange quiet at 108⅝@109.

GOLD.

The market at one time this afternoon declined to 119¾, but rallied to 120@120⅛, at the close, when telegrams from Washington announced the introduction of Senator Sherman's bill to accord bullionist rights to Coin. The rates paid for currency were 5, 6, 9¾, 4, 3@2 ₩ cent to flat. Clearances $50,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower, but recovered part of the decline and closed firm. Coupons '81 117¾@117⅞; do '62 114⅝@114⅞; do '64 114⅝@114⅞; do '65 114¾@114⅞; do new 113¾@113⅞; do '67 113¾@113⅞; do '68 113¾@113⅞; 10-40s 112¾@112⅞; Currency 6's 113½@113⅔.

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities on the afternoon call advanced in Tennessee, North Carolinas and Louisianas, but there was very little change in the balance of the list. Missouris 90¾; old Tennessee 57¾; new do 59¾; old Virginias 62; new do 64½; old North Carolinas 43½; new do 25¾; Louisiana levee 68, 72¾.

STOCKS.

The railway market was feverish during the afternoon, and at the close, though firm, was off from the best prices of the day. The upward turn of the market was arrested quite stubbornly this afternoon by the bears, but their efforts in depressing prices were not very successful, the decline averaging only about 12 ₩ cent. Miscellaneous and express stocks without much change.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 59; Cumberland 35; Western Union Telegraph 38; Quicksilver 13½; Mariposa 10; preferred 20½; Adams Express 62¾; Wells Fargo 19¾; American 56; United States 66; Pacific Mail 41; New York Central 97; Erie 25¾; do preferred 42; Harlem 150; Hudson River 99; Reading 97¾; Michigan Central 122; Lake Shore 88¾; Illinois Central 145; Pittsburgh 98; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 90; Rock Island 116; St. Paul 74¼; do preferred 88¾; Wabash 47; do preferred 73; Fort Wayne 92; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 62¾; Chicago and Alton 140; Ohio and Mississippi 29¾; New Jersey Central 99¾; Illinois 146; St. Joseph 108¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 19.

MINING SHARES

Boston prices—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 5½; Franklin 9; Hecla 57; Quincy 75¾.

Sub-Treasury balances—gold $76,319,853; currency $7,007,395; general balance, $84,102,745.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton favors buyers; sales 2,500 bales at 23¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,773 barrels and 1,121 sacks; State a shade better on low grades; sales 7,800 barrels at $4 65@4 85 for superfine state and western; $5 00@5 80 for extra State; $5 05@5 90 for extra western; $5 00@6 25 for white wheat extra; $5 70@6 10 for round hoop Ohio; $5 50 @6 25 for extra St. Louis; $6 25@8 50 for fancy and choice do. Rye flour dull; sales 200 bbls at $4@4 70. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull; sales 200 barrels Ohio at 98@98½c, free. Receipts of wheat 27,000 bush; winter red and amber a shade firmer; sales 45,000 bush at $1 19@1 20 for No 2 spring; $1 20@1 21 for No 2 Chicago; $1 24@1 25 for winter red and amber western; $1 50 for white State. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull and heavy. Receipts of corn 8,923 bush; corn a shade firmer; sales 36,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western; $1 05@1 06 for old do; $1 06@1 07 for new white western; $1 08@1 09 for old do. Oats—receipts 6,612 bush; oats quiet; sales 20,000 bush at 58@59c for western; 62@63c for State. Rice dull at 6¼@7¾c for Carolina. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar—sales 1,000 hogsheads Cuba at 11@11½c, and 300 boxes Havana at 12c; 350 hhds Muscovado, molasses 300 bbls New Orleans at 79@79½c. Hops quiet. Petroleum quiet at 30½c for crude, and 30½c for refined. Spirits turpentine firm at 38½@39c. Linseed oil firm at 79@80c for raw. Pork—receipts 1,000 barrels; sales 1,175 bbls at $27@27 25 for new mess, $26 25 for prime mess, $25 50@26 for prime, and $27 50@28 for extra prime. Beef steady; sales 200 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $16@17 50 for new extra mess. Cut meats heavy; sales 50 tcs at 8¾@8¾c for pickled bellies, and $7@8 50 for bacon shoulders. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 tcs at 19½@20c. Lard heavy; sales 350 tcs at 15¾@15¾c; some thin Missouri cattle, of 6-cwt, sold at 15¾@15¾c; with 6-cwt Texas at 15c. Steam lard sold at 15¾c. Butter quiet and unchanged; Ohio at 20@ 30c. Cheese quiet at 13@16c. Rice steady at 6¾@7¾c for refined. Sugar firm; fair demand at 11@11¾c for 100 lbs for white soft sellers. Coffee firm and unchanged; 19¼c cost and freight for Rio. Molasses firm; sales 200 hhds New Orleans at 79@79½c. Iron quiet and steady. Copper dull at 29½c for Lake. Tin quiet and firm at 37½c. Lead dull at 6½c. Coal—Scranton $6 50@7 00; Pittston $6 50@7 00; Shamokin $6 50@7 00; Lehigh $6 50@7 00. Freights to Liverpool dull at 7½d for cotton; 10d for flour; 10½d for wheat; 7½d for corn; 30s for heavy goods; 35s for measurement goods.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull; choice Maryland $1 30@1 40; Western active; receipts small; white and yellow 90@96c. Oats steady at 53@55c. Mess pork firm at $27 50@28 00. Bacon firm; rib sides 15½@16c; clear rib 16½@16¾c; shoulders 12¾@13c. Hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½c. Whisky firm and scarce at 96@96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm at 86½c for No 1 and 82½c for No 2. Oats, corn and barley nominal. Corn in fair demand at 56c for fresh No 1. Dressed hogs firmer at $10 90@10 75.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Cotton quiet; low middling 23c; good ordinary 22½c; stock 1,950 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. —P. R. R. Lessee.

Shoenberger & co, 4 cars limestone; G R Palmer & co, 6 bbls crude oil; Lippincott & B, 63 tons hardware; Fraser, M & co, 5 sks rags; Pier, D & co, 5 sks barley; Little & B, 256 kegs nails; Quip & S, 175 bbls flour; Seaborn yer & V, 220 do do; J White, jr, 200 bags barley, 30 bales hops; Wm Semphrock, 1 box mattresses, 3 bunnes; Whitmore, W, D & co, 4 cases handles; J P Hanna & co, 1,113 pcs hams; Gaither & Co, 1 case paper, 7 sks rags; R Christy, 22 sks rags; C Blume, 5 mdse; Brown Wood worth & D, 2 kegs butter; Watt, T & co, 100 bbls flour; P Conrad, 40 bags feed; T C Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour, 50 bxs cheese; Bookwalter & V, 104 farm implements; G A Kelly, 1 bx wine, 1 do mdse; McHenry & H, 12 sks flour, 12 do meal; Haworth & H, 25 Liggett's & co, 150 sks wheat; Citizens Coal Works, 25 sks kegs; Graff, Bennett & co, 2 cars limestone; Hussey, Wells & co, 5 bdls r teeth; P H Lauffman, 5 do do; J Woodwell, 24 do do, 4 do rakes; Heidt & M, 1 bbl eggs; D Wallace, 54 sks rye; Myers & A, 10 bbls oysters; Kelly & Murphy, 1 bbl whisky; W T Noble, 12 bbls beef; Wm. F. Gardner, 1 bbl whisky; H Hesselton, 30 bxs cheese; J J Blanchard, 20 do do; Hall, W & Co, 10 bbls mdse; 8 bbls do; Wm Bleakley & Co, 4 bbls alcohol; Weidon & K, 1 bx; 1 cask h ware; W J Anderson & co, 1 bx h ware; H Kleber, 1 organ; Milligan, 24 do; 10 bbls spirits; J Kelly, 10 bbls foil; J R Parker, 1 do do; W M Gormly, 1 bbl butter.

Allegheny Station.

J Rhodes, 4 cars barley; M Todd, 1 bx h ware; W S Smith, 10 bxs h ware; J Graham, 1 bbl meal; Rafsnyder & J, 2 cars staves; J Walters & Son, 1 car lumber; R F Kennedy & Bro, 1 do do; Wheat Bros, 1 do bags feed; J B Jones, lot s iron; Frazier, M & co, 66 bdls paper; Geo Stewart, 100 bbls flour.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

L Pance, 30 sks potatoes; J Speare, 50 bbls crude oil; J & M Seibert, 6,661 feet lumber; J Nantz, 1,794 do do; Biggart & L, 6 tons butter; Pier, D & co, 18 sks barley; Adams & T, 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs; S Harry, 1 do do, 1 do power, 1 separator; Arbuckles & co, 10 kegs d barley, 3 bbls dried F G Craighead, 13 sks nuts; W J Miller, 1 car oats; W H Kirkpatrick, 16 doz brooms; Van Gorder & S, 21 bbls apples; A Christ, 3 bbls do; Voigt, M & co, 2 sks rags, 2 bbls onions, 17 do beans; Head & M, 10 do do; P Duff & Son, 15 do apples; D Ely & co, 50 bbls pub oil; J B Jorrington, 15 cars railroad iron; F W Smith, 75 do do; Young Bro, Michigan, 1,6 cu pine timber; M Gormly, 25 cases tobacco; R T Weddle, 30 do do; J Cuiley, 15 bbls bitters, 1 do do, 2 do lamps, 1 do bbl d do; gells; Park & D, 37 bbls hides; W B Hays & Son, 100 bbls lime; J A Graff, 35 do do beans; J M Heath, 1 lot lumber; Jas Fulton, 3 bbls, 3 bxs poultry.

Allegheny Station.

Rafsn & R, 2 cars barley; M Steel & Son, 36 sks bran, 1 car feed; M B Sur dam, 18 sks f seed; George Stewart, 2 cars lumber, 64 bags shorts.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Eagle Cotton Mills, 25 bales cotton, 21 e reels; M P Adams & co, 1 car staves; H Rea, jr, 11 bbls d pork; Mc Cord & Co, 1 do do; Wm Semphrock, 1 do do; Campbell & C, 30 do rye, 100 bush e corn, 200 do oats, 25 dozen brooms; Anderson & Woods, 1 car s straw; Hood & T, 5 tcs hams; J Herdman & Son, 10 bdls s iron; Arbuckle & co, 25 cases tobacco; Goldsmith, J & co do do; Watt, Lang & co, 5 tcs hams; J H Parker, 22 do do; G N Hoffield, 25 bdls k iron; B L Fahnestock & co, 4 bxs drugs; C A Boucher, 15 bbls, 40 bags flour; R Christy, 70 bags rags; Woodward, A & D, 1 car s corn; F G Craighead, 16 bags c meal, 6 bbls flour; W H Graff, 15 bdls rags, 2 bbls sugar, 11 pkgs butter; M A Rankin & Bro, 2 bbls eggs; T C Jenkins a Bro, 1 bag coffee; McHenry & H, 47 bags barley; P E Kincaid, 4 cattle; Mrs C Schild, 19 bags wheat, 24 do barley; Haw ith & D, 1 bbl oil; W D Cooper, 1 do eggs; Heanor & H, 5 tubs butter; Hastings & D, 1 car stone.

**Oil Receipts

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

Cowan, J. W., Marysville, Pa.....3c
Duncan, Mary, Washington, D.C.....3c
Heffelbower, L. Thonesla, Pa.....3c
Morgan, Rev. P., East Liberty, Pa.....3c
McDonald & Co., Alex, Cincinnati, O.....3c
Reville, J. Howard, Philadelphia, Pa.....3c
Shook, J. H., Freeport, Pa.....3c

MAYOR BRUSH disposed of twelve common cases in the usual manner yesterday morning.

REBUILT.—The warehouse of the Citizens' Oil Refinery at Sharpsburg Bridge, destroyed by fire in November, 1869, has been rebuilt.

PHILIP ROLLIE and Harry Clay were before Mayor Brush yesterday for disorderly conduct. The first was fined $300 and the second $5 00 and costs.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Firemen's Association will be held on Monday evening in the hall of the Association, City Building.

CITY COUNCILS.—A special meeting of City Councils is called for Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of considering the matter of a paid Fire Department.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Among the Vice Presidents of the State Temperance Union, elected at Harrisburg, this week, we observe the name of Thomas Steel, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The appointment is a good one.

SCENE IN HARDSCRABBLE.—An Irate wife residing in "Hardscrabble," created no little disturbance on Thursday night, by publicly chastising her "liege lord." Pity the fate of a poor married man.

FINED FOR SNOWBALLING.—A boy named John Elliott was before Mayor Brush yesterday for snowballing persons at the Point. He was fined five dollars and costs, upon the payment of which he was discharged.

FIVE DAYS.—Rev. John McGill, a clerical father arrested by officer McGrady for disorderly conduct on Fifth avenue on Thursday evening, was sent to jail yesterday for five days by Mayor Brush.

RECOVERED.—AN overcoat stolen from the hall of a residence on Penn street, a few evenings since, belonging to Mr. McBride, or Nimick & Co., has been recovered. Mr. McBride was visiting at the house at the time of the robbery.

OWNER WANTED.—Officer Moorhead, on duty at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, has a pocketbook, containing a small sum of money, which was found a few days ago on Franklin street. The owner can recover the same by calling on the officer.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—John Sullivan, aged thirteen years, was arrested last night, at the instance of his uncle, for alleged incorrigibility, and has been secured in Virgin alley. He will be taken to the House of Refuge to-day.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when samples of cloth for uniforms were examined. Blue navy cloth, same as that now worn by the police, was chosen, and the contract for the new uniforms will be awarded immediately.

THE MASON is the special topic of Rev. Alex Clark's second lecture to the mechanics and workingmen to-morrow evening, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. The craft are especially invited. In the morning Rev. J. G. Herr, pastor of the Third Methodist Church, will preach by exchange with Mr. Clark.

TAKEN TO THE WORKHOUSE.—The following named individuals were removed yesterday afternoon from the county jail to the workhouse, where they will remain for different periods of time: James McCloskey, Amos T. Casey, Robert Dickson, (colored,) John Haney, James Nolan ——— Fence, Michael Carroll, Asa Smith, John Zimmerman, George Turner, Isaac Lindy, Peter Herrington and George Gore.

APPOINTED.—Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States District Attorney, has appointed Wm. S. Miller to be his assistant. Mr. Miller was the assistant of Mr. Carnahan during the last year of his term. We congratulate Mr. Swoope on securing the services of a gentleman so well fitted in every way for the office, and the bar and the public, one feels sure, Mr. Miller will find a courteous and obliging officer in Mr. Miller.

DRUGS, ETC.—For fine drugs, perfumeries, toilet articles, &c., we recommend our readers to the establishment of R. M. Snodgrass, corner of Federal and Robinson streets. Mr. Snodgrass's establishment is well stocked with the finest qualities of all articles generally found in a first class drug store, while his drugs are the freshest the market affords. Special attention is given to the compounding of prescriptions. See card in another column.

AN OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.—Edward Heazleton, the well known grocer, has removed his business to Nos. 29 and 30, southwest corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where he will keep for sale all those articles for which he has been specially noted. For many friends of Mr. Heazleton are sure of a hearty welcome, at the new and commodious store-room, and all will appreciate the extent and variety of his stock of goods.

OBITUARY.—William J. Morrison, of the late firm of Morrison & McCloskey, coal dealers and shippers, died at his residence on Penn street, this city, last evening. Mr. Morrison was at one time very extensively engaged in the coal trade between this city and New Orleans, but retired from it some twelve or fifteen years ago. He was of a genial and kindly disposition, and very popular with all who knew him.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.—Our citizens will be glad to learn that Prof. J. H. Willcox, of Boston, will give a grand organ concert in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, on Tuesday evening, February 22d, and an afternoon concert on the Wednesday following. Prof. Willcox is ranked as the most skillful organist in the country, those who heard his performances on his last visit here need not be told what a rare musical treat is in store in the promised concerts.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are glad to learn that the effort to erect in our midst the Pennsylvania Female College will undoubtedly prove successful, and is no longer regarded by its friends as an experiment. Some of our best citizens have taken hold of the matter with earnestness and energy, and are determined to press it forward with the greatest possible speed. We hope soon to be able to announce that a site has been fixed upon that will do credit to our city and Western Pennsylvania.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-four deaths in the city during the week ending February 6th—eight adults and sixteen children. The diseases are stated as follows: Meningitis, 2; gastro enteritis, 1; consumption, 5; bronchitis, 2; inflamation of lungs, 1; carcinoma, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; ulceration of larynx, 1; peritonitis, 1; still born, 1; pyaemia, 1; scarlatina, 2; burned, 1; convulsions, 1, inanition, 1; pneumonia, 2. Of the above there were under 1 year, 2; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 1; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 3. Males, 16; females, 8. White, 24.

SECURED SEATS—At Mellor's music store this morning, at nine o'clock, seats may be secured for the concert of the Cantata Society, to be given on Tuesday evening next. The programme is one of the most attractive ever offered to our citizens, comprising some of the best works of Mendelssohn, Rossini, Bellini and others, written for chorus, solo, duet, trio, etc., and from the well known artistic proficiency of the Society, both in its choral organization and in the musical capacity of the individuals composing it, and also from the fact that Mr. Tetedoux is the conductor, we are sure the music will be rendered in such a manner as to delight the audience. There is certain to be a rush for seats, and those who intend going should be on hand early to-day.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire broke out yesterday afternoon shortly before three o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. McElroy, No 15 Wylie street. Attached to the building, there is a two story frame erected, and the flue of the bakeoven runs up through this building. Fire had been kindled in the bakeoven, and soon after the cornice was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was promptly given from box No. 38, which was responded to by the engines of the district. The fire had gained some headway, but the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was done. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars. It has not been ascertained whether the fire was caused by the sparks from the bakeoven, or by a defective flue.

THE REAL AND THE BOGUS.—It is wonderful how much trouble some people will take, and how much money they will spend upon an idea, and for a failure. The Cardiff Giant is a case in point, Major Burnell, when in New York, two weeks ago, was offered his choice out of six stone giants laying side by side, and on their side for less money than the cost of transportation, but believing that his patrons would prefer to see a real live giant, of flesh and blood, one with whom they could converse, he made an engagement with Col. Gosham, the great live Oriental Giant, at the rate of two hundred dollars per week. And the crowds rushing to the Fifth avenue "Opera" day must satisfy the Major that his liberal enterprise has been appreciated by our citizens. Every body is much amused with the operation of the glass steam engine "Monitor," which is kept constantly in motion, and drives a whole ballet troupe, and furnishes so-lo music.

Iron Window Heads and Lintels.

Among the various uses to which cast iron is adopted, none is more serviceable, perhaps, than in the construction of plain and ornate window heads and lintels. Cheaper than stone, (an ornate or carved cast iron window cap costs about a fourth of the price commonly paid for stone,) they are at the same time lighter, more durable, and every way more desirable. They never chip, are not affected by atmospheric changes, and on account of their lightness, do not produce the injurious results which are frequently noticeable in the employment of stone. W. L. Weeks, whose establishment is to be found at the foot of Fourteenth street, opposite Schoenberger's blast furnace, manufactures the manufacture of iron window-caps and lintels, brackets, &c., a specialty. We have examined Mr. Weeks's work, and can recommend it knowingly.

Week of Prayer for Children and Youth

The General Assemblies having appointed the last Thursday of February a week of prayer for colleges and seminaries; after conference, the pastors and ministers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity have decided to hold a daily prayer meeting, in behalf of the young, throughout the week in which the day of prayer occurs. The arrangements are as follow: Meetings to be held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, (Dr. Howard's,) corner Penn avenue and Irwin streets, Thursday, 24th, inst., each day, Monday, February 21st, Rev. W. B. Howard, D. D., subject of prayer—Influence of parents, teachers and employers over the rising generation, Tuesday, 22d, Rev. T. A. Hoyt, D. D., secular education, academies, female seminaries and common schools. Wednesday, 23d, Rev. R. Lee, subject—Religious education, charitable educations, and especially Sabbath schools and Bible classes. Thursday, 24th, Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D.; subject—Colleges and theological seminaries. Friday, 25th, Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D.; subject—Christian and heathen schools in foreign land. Saturday, 26th, Rev. S. F. Seovel, Children's meeting, to which parents and friends are especially invited to bring their children.

RATIFICATION JUBILEE.

Meeting of the Auxiliary Committee—Arrangements for the Proposed Jubilee.

At a meeting of the Auxiliary Committee, appointed by the colored citizens of Pittsburgh, held in the John Wesley Chapel, last evening, the following business was transacted. The meeting being duly opened, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We regard the action of the Executive Committee in many respects usurping and unwarranted; and whereas, we fear that this action may provoke a movement detrimental to the end sought thereby,

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge upon our constituents to submit to the plan for the celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and unite all their efforts to make the celebration a grand success.

Resolved, That we most respectfully urge upon the colored people the propriety of closing their places of business on the day and night of the celebration.

Resolved, That we most respectfully ask the friends of justice, human liberty and political equality, (better known as Republicans), to decorate and illuminate their houses and places of business on the day and night of the celebration.

Resolved, That we do most respectfully ask the Committee on Colored Schools to allow the teachers to close their schools on that day, in order that all who may desire so to do can participate in the celebration.

Mr. T. J. Londin moved that there be a Finance Committee of twenty appointed, as follows: Mr. James Owens, Chairman; Mr. R. A. Hall, secretary; Mr. John Gaither, Treasurer; and Messrs. William Simpson, John Little, A. Hewkens, C. A. Londin, W. Waters, A. D. Johnson, Robert Manuel, Henry Brown, Henry Brown, Paris Burly, A. Walkins, Wm. Crapp, John Wright, Sr., R. F. Thompson, E. Johnson, J. Palmer and William Miller.

After which the names of Messrs. Samuel Sanders and L. Guglins were offered as candidates for the Marshalship of the Pittsburgh Division of the procession, when a motion arose to a lively debate between Messrs. Taylor, London, Little, Mason, Owens and Hawkins. Mr. Lemuel Guglins was finally elected.

On motion of Mr. Owens, there was a committee of five appointed on banners, as follows: Mr. R. W. Bell, chairman; Messrs. P. J. Carson, S. Grey, A. Hawkins, J. F. Harris.

T. J. Londin then moved that three carriages be procured, and invitations be extended to the following gentlemen: His Honor, Mayor Brush, the Presidents of both branches of the City Councils, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Hon. r. H. Collier, Col. Wm. Phillips, A. Harper, Esq., Col. T. M. Bayne, Col. John Snodgrass, Col. J. Brown, Gen. A. L. Pearson, and W. C. Moreland.

On motion of Mr. Gugins, the following committee of five were appointed on music: L. Guglins, Chairman; Messrs. F. J. Londin, R. W. Bill, A. D. Johnson, and S. Robinson.

On motion of Mr. R. W. Bell, it was decided to procure carriages for the said invitation committee next Wednesday at one o'clock, at the colored school house on Miller street.

REV. W. H. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

R. A. HALL, Secretary.

It is the proper time to state that the Committee appointed by the joint committees to make arrangements for the torchlight procession will make the same known at an early day.

G. S. MASSEY, Chairman.

HOW UNEXPECTED BALANCES MAY BE OBTAI ED.

Boarding at Dixmont Hospital—$65 for a Day, or Three Months, as Circumstances May Suggest.

A few weeks ago, the friends of a gentleman residing in this city, determined on placing him in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Dixmont, in order, if possible, to cure him of his indigestible habit of drinking. A certificate was obtained from two physicians that the subject was insane, and he was removed to Dixmont Hospital, a relative paying the sum of $65 for his boarding for three months. After remaining in the Hospital eleven days he became entirely restored to his senses, and at his request was set at liberty. In the early part of this week the disease again fastened itself upon him, and yesterday the services of a friend—an officer—was procured to take him back to the hospital. Arrived at the hospital, the subject was presented to the physician in charge, but his admission was refused, and the officer who accompanied him was informed that he would have to proceed in the manner as before, namely, obtain the affidavit of two physicians certifying that they had examined the patient and found him to be insane, and after that deposit $65 for his board for the ensuing three months. The physician was informed that the friends of the unfortunate victim of drink had concluded that he should board out the three months already paid for, at the end of which time they will in accordance with the rules and regulations of the hospital. The officer was at a loss to know what to do, but after considerable parleying, (the insane subject meanwhile becoming very violent,) the physician agreed to lock him up, on condition that the necessary papers, (blanks for which were furnished the officer,) would be filled out, and the necessary boarding money paid. We presume the friends of the insane man will comply with the terms rather than have their friend turned loose upon the streets.

We know of another instance where the sending of an insane person to Dixmont for three months—was paid, and although she remained in the hospital but a short time, not a cent of that sum was returned to the friends.

The above statements are given as they were received, and bear their own comment.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amount of Fees Paid Into the City Treasurer's Office.

Our reporter has taken the trouble to get from the books of the City Controller, and also from reports in his office, the amount of revenue returned by the City Engineer for the regulations of street grades and lots, by ordinances passed in the City Treasury, etc. Following are the figures:

From the 1st of February, 1869, to September 1st, 1869, the amount received for regulating lots was $716, of which $569 is collected, and $157 remains unpaid. In October, 1869, $161 was received from lot regulations, of which $55 is collected and $128 remains unpaid. In November and December, 1869, the amount from the same source were $147, $112 being collected and $35 remaining unpaid. No report has been made to the Controller for the month of January, and no report of the revenue derived from street grades has been made to the Controller—the above report being for lot regulations.

During the year Treasurer Cochran returned to the Controller the following deposits by the City Engineer:

February 18, 1869 (for 1868).....$1,422 22
September 1, 1869, from lot regulations under new ordinance.....$199 50
November 1, same as above.....99 50
$283 00

Which is all that appears on the Controller's books as having been derived from the office during the year 1869, and is that which appears in the annual reports of that officer. The salary of the Engineer, Solon Hall, the receipts from street grades and lot regulations, as he avers, will reach $3,960, but no such showing for the year appears on the books of the Controller. The Engineer is required to make monthly reports to the Controller, and pay over to the Treasurer all monies received by him during the month, but in this second instance he has not been complied with.

THE TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

Inquest Concluded—A Watchman Required.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the jury empanneled in the case of the two unknown men who were killed in the Cork's Run Tunnel, on the Fan Handle Railroad, met at Devore's, on Grant street, and concluded the investigation.

Mark O'Gara, watchman at the east end of the tunnel, testified that he and his son went in and got the bodies out. There is no watchman employed at the west end of the tunnel. Many persons go through the tunnel contrary to the orders of the watchman. Sometimes they are overtaken by trains, but escape injury by lying down beside the track till the train passes out.

Edward O'Gara, son of the watchman, testified that he was in the watchhouse at the east end of the tunnel, on Tuesday, when the man came out and asked if two men had passed there. When told that they had not, he said they must have been caught by the train. A light was procured and the bodies found in the tunnel.

This ended the testimony and the following verdict was rendered:

That the deceased, two unknown men, came to their death, on the 8th day of February, 1870, in Chartiers township, by being accidently run over in Cork's Run tunnel, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, by No. 10 train, and the jury further recommend that a watchman be stationed at the west end of said tunnel. In the opion of the jury, the employees of the road are entirely without blame.

A Canadian's Story—He Comes to Grief While Temporarily Sojourning in the City.

One Benjamin Franklin Wilkins Butler Kacharounsky (how will that do for a name?) had official business with his Honor Mayor Brush yesterday. It came about in this wise: Thursday evening Benjamin, &c., came to the watchhouse office, and after giving his name as above indicated, explained the cause of his visit. He said he was a Canadian and had just arrived in the city. While wandering about the streets—it being after nightfall—he met with two Virgin alley *nymphs*, who took him to their miserable hovels. There, as he alleged, they robbed him of $15. After a while, in further explaining, he increased the sum to $50, then to $100, and so on until it had reached $500. Then he lowered it to about $10. He further said that the house where the females lived was infested with a gang of robbers and he desired the police to "pull it," else that important duty would devolve upon him. He was informed that as there appeared to be no inclination on the part of the officers to accomodate him in this line, he could betake himself to the "police" by the officer into a cell and locked up for the night. Yesterday morning he was fed still nothing about Virgin alley, but as the officer preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against him he was fined one dollar and costs. Two ten dollar bills were found stored away in his boot, and out of this he contributed to the Mayor's "sinking fund." He straightway took up his carpet sack and vowed his intention of departing the city as quickly as possible.

Genuine Preparations.

It is a matter of no little importance to the public to have their physicians' prescriptions compounded from genuine drugs and medicines, and it is a well known fact that some druggists permit their stock of medicines to remain so long exposed that they lose half if not all their strength. If there is any virtue in a prescription it is in its purity and freshness, and just such preparations only are to be found at Simon Gallatin's, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. Mr. Johnston being the importer and sole agent of Peter Squire's famous London preparations. Mr. Johnston has also in store a supply of lozenges remarkable for their efficacy in throat diseases. His assortment of perfumeries and toilet soaps is, as usual, fresh and of the most desirable character. In fact, Johnston thoroughly appreciates everything that is good, and of course deals in nothing but what is first class.

Sent to Soldiers' Home.

Tuesday evening officer Walther arrested a man named Wm. H. Carver, for disorderly conduct, at the car station of the Oakland Passenger Railway, in the Fourteenth ward. The unfortunate man was apparently suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*, and it was impossible for the officer to convey him to the watch house, so a wagon was procured and he was hauled there. Yesterday morning he stated that he was a soldier, having belonged to the Thirty-third Ohio and the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiments, and Mr. George Fortune's attention being called, he had the unfortunate victim of drink removed to the Soldiers' Home, in the Twelfth ward.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Meeting of the New Synod—Preliminary Exercises.

In compliance with the action of the late General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, which lately convened in Philadelphia, the new synod, formed of the classes of Westmoreland, Clarion, St. Paul's and West New York, convened in Grace Church, corner of Grant and Webster streets, last evening. Rev. D. P. Hacke, D. D., of Greensburg, presided.

The introductory exercises were conducted by the Revs. N. P. Hacke and D. P. Ernst, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. F. K. Levan, pastor of the Reformed Church, at Lawrenceville. The reverend gentlemen founded his remarks on 1 Samuel VIII:12 Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

The speaker remarked that this meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a new synod. This new synod will be the fourth in point of numbers. The church has passed through great trials and difficulties, but now a bright future awaits it. The Reformed Church has gained rapidly in numbers and in strength. In Western Pennsylvania she numbers 10,000 communicants, in West Virginia 10,000, and in New York 15,000, making a total of 50,000 communicants. Such, said he, are these figures will show, has been very prosperous, and the members should be encouraged to do still more for the cause of Christ. Speaker then reviewed the doctrines of the Church at considerable length. He then said that this branch of the Church has a great work to perform, and every church has a portion of it to cultivate, and it is the duty of every particular Church to see that the field given to it is cultivate. The sermon was well prepared, and delivered in a very entertaining manner.

After the conclusion of the sermon the congregation united in singing a psalm, and the Rev. D. P. Ernst pronounced the benediction.

THE ORGANIZATION.

After the congregation was dismissed, the members composing the new Synod then met for organization.

Rev. Hacke stated that the first thing in order would be to appoint a President for the new synod.

Rev. F. K. Levan moved that Rev. N. P. Hacke be elected President of the new Synod by acclamation. Carried.

Rev. Hacke said that, on account of his age, and knowing the fact that he could not be present every day of the session, he would ask to be excused. He moved that the Rev. F. K. Levan be elected President. The motion was not put.

Rev. W. E. Krebs, of Allegheny, said that the first thing in order would be to appoint a temporary Secretary, who should keep a correct list of the members composing the new Synod, from whom he would be ready to effect an organization, and elect a permanent Chairman.

Rev. Keener moved that Rev. W. E. Krebs be appointed temporary Secretary. Carried.

Rev. Keener then called the stated clerks of the different classis of this Synod to be called upon to furnish a list of the members of their respective classis. Carried.

The stated clerks then handed the list of their respective classis to the Secretary, who proceeded to call the roll, when a large number of the members answered as present. The roll of the classis was then called, and all who were not many of them had no credentials. To remedy this, the following resolution was adopted: That all elders delegated by the charges where there is no pastor in the classical delegation, be allowed to take a seat in Synod.

Rev. N. P. Hacke, now stated that he could not be present at the sessions of the Synod to-morrow, and asked to be excused, which was granted.

The Synod then adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock, when a permanent organization will be effected.

Explosion of Varnish.

A barrel of black varnish in the cellar of the paint shop of Thompson Wilson & Co., on First avenue, above Ferry street, exploded yesterday afternoon, causing an alarm of fire about two o'clock. It appears that Wm. Morgan, first mate of the fire boat Lioness, No. 2, went into the shop to purchase some black varnish. He accompanied the person connected with the establishment to the cellar, where the varnish was kept, and held the light while the other proceeded to draw the liquid from the barrel. As soon as the spiggot was opened the gas from the varnish ignited from the candle, causing an instantaneous explosion. The burning varnish was scattered about in every direction, and Mr. Morgan was seriously burned on the left side of his face and neck. The injured man was conveyed to his home, and an alarm of fire was given from box No. 4, at Ferry street and Second avenue. The services of the engines were not required, however, and no damage was done to the building.

How to Get a Piano or Organ.

In these days of refinement and comfort no home, "be it ever so humble," is complete without a piano or organ, with which to sweeten the hours of leisure and rest. But how to get possession of the same? When you haven't got the money to pay down for one. Mellor & Hoene, the wide-awake music dealers, of 58 Fifth avenue, have solved this problem by the adoption of their new renting plan, by which on can rent any piano or organ they may want to taste, and make arrangements to have the rent money go toward the purchase of the instrument. Call at their store and see them, have a piano or organ of their own in the house. By all means call at Mellor & Hoene's and examine their beautiful stock and hear their terms. Remember the place, 58 Fifth avenue, second door below Masonic Hall.

ALLEGHENY.

IMPROVING.—Jacob Haas, who was gored by a bullock on Wednesday, is in a fair way to recover.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by a trifling fire in Semple's court, off Water street. A child got matches and started fire to some clothes, which were extinguished immediately. The Hope was on the ground promptly, but it did not go into service.

ERRONEOUS—The statement that Captain R. D. Coleman's delivery wagon was destroyed by the stable on Wednesday. The horse and wagon were left standing on the road on Saturday night, the day it was taken from Mr. Coelman's by the boisterous. He was then found Monday. As yet no clue has been obtained of the harness, robes, saddle or clothing stolen.

THE OTHER SIDE.—We have been requested to say that the opposition to the annexation of a portion of McClure township does *not* come from residents outside of that portion of the township in contemplation in the act. Among the reasons—they are too numerous to mention. Still, we fear the gallant band now contending against such terrible odds will have their trouble for nothing. The car rolls on.

EXPLOSION IN A BRICKYARD.—Thursday morning, the flues of a boiler at Rankin's brickyard, in the Fifth ward, collapsed, frightening the employees, but fortunately doing no injury to any one. A rumor was prevalent that three men were seriously injured, but a number of lads scalded severely, which, on inquiry being made, was discovered to be wholly unfounded. No one was hurt, and the damage done was trifling.

REMOVAL.—Major R. H. Long, the gentlemanly agent of the Dexter Washing Machine, has removed his office to No. 34 Federal street, Allegheny. In connection with this notice we feel in duty bound to say that the Dexter Machine is meeting with that success which its merits demand. All who have tried it bear testimony to this. As further evidence of it we may state that seventy-five of the machines are disposed of every week.

FEELING QUITE WELL.—The greater portion of the elective and appointed officials experienced pleasurable emotions yesterday. The first instalments of the new pay were ground out by the officer who honors the city warrants. As owing to the changes contemplated, and completed by Councils at their last meeting, several days elapsed before the pay due could be forthcoming, the indorsements and counter indorsements of the Controller and Mayor gave unusual satisfaction.

Sudden Death.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body of a young woman named Caroline Whitmore, a native of Butler county, who was on her way home from Cincinnati. Miss Whitmore, accompanied by a lady in whose family she had been employed, arrived in the city on Thursday evening. The deceased was far gone in consumption, and from the evidence adduced it was evident that the fatigue attending the journey hastened her death. When her condition was apparent, Mr. Fuss, proprietor of a hotel adjoining the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Station on Federal street, kindly furnished a chamber for the dying woman and her companion. A verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

A Sad Spectacle.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a tall, well dressed and rather handsome woman passed up Federal street with a swaying movement, exhibiting unmistakable signs of inebriety. What rendered the sight worse was the fact that she led or was led by a beautiful child, a little girl apparently six or seven years of age. As the woman turned up Ohio from Federal more than one turned to look after her, some with shame-mingled cheeks, others with pity, and others again with ill concealed scorn. A drunken man reeling along the streets is a disgusting spectacle, but we have no words to express the emotions aroused by the sight of a richly attired woman staggering upon the sidewalks.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Louis P. Lacher, proprietor of a store at 212 Ohio street, charged Jacob Altenbaugh with acting in an outrageous and brutal manner, in the store occupied by Lacher, on Saturday last, and drew a pistol from his pocket, whereupon the proprietor had him arrested. Mayor Callow held Altenbaugh in bail for the sum of $500, to keep the peace, and imposed a fine of $20 and costs.

Eliza Dudley, a well known character, was sent to the County for Two months in default of payment of her fines and were discharged.

Patrick McGinnis, a resident of the First ward, appeared before Mayor Callow yesterday, and made information against a man named Joseph Gallagher for malicious mischief. The prosecutor had rented a room to the defendant in the same house which he occupied. A stove and a kettle, used in the kitchen, were in the room rented by the defendant, and it is alleged that the defendant took down the pipe, thus preventing deponent from kindling a fire. The accused was arrested and will have a hearing this evening.

[Before Alderman Mollin.]

FALSE PRETENCES.

S. C. McMasters, a dealer in flour and produce, made an information against Charles Dearhardt for obtaining goods on false pretences. It is alleged that Dearhardt bought eight barrels of flour from McMasters, sought at fifty-eight dollars, paying eighteen dollars cash and promising to pay the remainder in a week next day. At the time the flour was purchased, Dearhardt represented that he owned three houses and lots, all of which McMasters discovered to be false. Warrant issued.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

H. C. Heuser charged Calvin Cady with striking him without due provocation. Leo is very handy with his fist, and during an altercation concerning a billing matter, suddenly pounded upon Heuser, striking him in the face. The parties are all residents of the Third ward. A warrant was issued.

VIOLATING A BRIDGE RULE.

The stockholders of the Mechanics Street Bridge have had in their time considerable experience concerning the operations of the devouring element. One of their rules forbid smoking on the bridge. This rule one Max Lewis was violated in a flagrant manner, when called to account, failed to apologize, whereupon William Tompkins made oath before the Alderman, charging Hartman with the heinous offense of smoking his pipe on the bridge. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Gabriel Hasley charged Anthony Schmidt with striking him in the face with his clenched fist while in the heat of a passion which followed a trifling difficulty concerning domestic affairs. Warrant issued.

SOUTH SIDE.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—The following is a list of letters held in Buchanan Postoffice, for postage:

David B. Rowland, West Valley, Pa.....1c
Miss Mary J. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.....1c
Jones Thomas, Buchanan.....1c
H. B. Miller, Buchanan.....1c
Phillip Sinsy, Baltimore, Md.....3c

TAXES.—There are a few in Ormsby borough whose taxes are long overdue. The constable has warrants in his possession, and unless the money is forthcoming soon he will execute.

THE lamp chimney blowers at Flinkett & Co.'s glass house, will soon be notified that their wages will be reduced fifteen per cent. Reduction of wages seems to be the order of the day.

DISCHARGED.—Chess. Smyth & Co., of East Birmingham, yesterday called together their nailers now on a strike, thirteen in number, and dismissed them.

"All's Well that Ends Well."

Thursday morning, Margaret Germoth, aged twenty-one, appeared before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, and made information against Joseph Waldmeyer, charging him with having seduced her on, promise of marriage, about the 19th or 20th of last August, and subsequently break the vow pregnant. A warrant was issued, the youth arrested Thursday night, and in default of three hundred dollars bail was committed to jail. Yesterday morning the case was called on the docket, and in the room of the court house, who was transacting some business, Margaret Germoth and Waldmeyer met, a scene in which the father of the seductive young man took a prominent part, the whole party being privately engaged in a private house across the street, where a compromise was married, to the credit of Waldmeyer, let it be said, that he never left, but remained and like a man of honor make the girl all the reparation in his power. After the marriage ceremony all adjourned to Justice Ammon's restaurant, 91 Fifth avenue, and they indulged in a big dinner, and a general reconciliation. Let us hope all is for the best.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Schmertz, of Ormsby Borough.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Margaret Lippert made information against James Little, charging him with breaking her windows and doors in a disorderly manner. He was arrested and gave bail for a future hearing.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ABUSE.

An Smith made information against George Beers, charging him with acting in an outrageous manner, by using abusive language towards her. A warrant was issued.

FORGERY.

The First National Bank of Birmingham the Victim.

Last Monday when Peter Hartman, a drover residing in Birmingham, settled up with the First National Bank of that borough, he found a check for five hundred dollars drawn on the bank in favor of Peter Hartman, to his utter knowledge. The check was filled out in a handwriting resembling that of his confidential clerk, who transacted most of his business, and in his own name. He was astounded and counterfeited admirably. The old man had no such account to run on for months without a settlement, but in the latter part of last December the cashier of the bank, Mr. John Beech, advised him to have a settlement once a month at least. He says that had the account been allowed to run for two or three months, as it had done, he would not have discovered the forgery, but at the settlement on Monday he found only three of the checks for five hundred dollars, one in favor of a butcher named Nicholas, and the other in favor of John H. Roberts, a farmer, in whose name the forged check was drawn. The suspected party disappeared a short time ago, but it is thought he does not know he is suspected and will return soon. While there is every reason to suppose he is the offender, the charge is not positively made. He is a single man, and has Three years ago when in Chicago a confidence man assisted him to cash a note on Jones & Laughlins, of Pittsburgh, as he was badly in need of money. The old gentleman was green and bit readily. Only two months ago he was robbed of three hundred dollars at a public house, in Allegheny City, and this little affair will not be a very depressing effect.

SUICIDE BY PISTOL SHOT.

A Bavarian Takes His Life in the Public Streets—Alleged Criminality With His Sister.

About eleven o'clock Thursday night, the sharp report of a pistol startled the people residing in the vicinity of the Birmingham Market House. Miss Sarah Hare, who keeps a boarding house opposite the northwestern corner of that building, immediately raised the window of her room and saw by the light of the gas lamp the body of a man lying on the pavement, with his feet upon the curbstone, while his head lying on his left hand in Hosea Husted, the night watchman, was on Twelfth street, between Carson and Washington, when he heard the shot fired, and immediately started towards the river to see what was the matter. At the southern end of the Market House he met Philip Dommel, the keeper of a restaurant in the same, and also heard the report, and asked what was the matter. Husted said he was trying to find out, and passed on while the three men returned to Long's saloon, but 4 minute afterwards heard the watchman's signal for assistance. They again went out and with the whole party proceeded to the spot where the body lay. It proved to be Jacob Kinsler, a German laborer, aged forty-seven years. He was a native of Bavaria, and has been in this country fifteen years. His wife died some years ago.

On searching his pockets the men found a pen-knife, a pocket book, a pair of spectacles, a nickel cent, a pipe and some tobacco. He was lying on his back, with his right leg slightly bent, and covering a single barrelled self-cocking pistol. The blood was running freely from a large wound on the right side of the mouth and the left forefinger was black with burnt powder. He had evidently held the barrel of the pistol in his left hand and fired the trigger with his right. The body was removed to Harvey Bellery's undertaking establishment, where it remained until one o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Coroner Clawson arrived and held an inquest upon the body. A verdict of suicide was rendered. We append the evidence of Jas. H. Roberts, the first witness called: I was called to see the deceased and found him at the livery stable of Harvey Mellery. Made a careful examination and discovered that his wound was a gunshot wound, and, from the condition, done by himself. The pistol was evidently loaded with a great amount of powder and slug shot. The lower jaw is broken on the left side, and severed about the centre; the left side of the face was almost destroyed by the close proximity of the weapon. The tongue is entirely destroyed and the face disfigured by eight slugs. The cause of death was a number of slugs that entered the cerebellum or animal portion of the brain, which produced destroyed at the base, and would necessarily cause immediate death. Charles Kessler, a tavern keeper in the Diamond, testified that Kinsler borrowed the pistol from him on Wednesday or Thursday of last week, promising to return it next day, but that he had not seen him since.

It is stated that Kinsler and his sister had been living together in a criminal manner in Canton, Ohio, and that a month or two ago he discovered she was in an interesting situation, when he fled to Birmingham to avoid the consequences. She followed him, and they kept house a short time, but he sold nearly everything in the house and spent the money for liquor, leaving her only a single suit of clothing. Soon after she went to the poor-house, where she remained until yesterday, when she came to town to identify the body. A week ago, when Dr. Kapp, of Ormsby borough, charged Kinsler with the crime with his sister, he replied, "Never mind; I'll get rid of this trouble." He was a very hard drinker. The funeral took place from Miller's livery stable yesterday afternoon.

Why Is It So?

Because it does its work and relieves a family from an immense amount of drudgery—it performing the work without any dirt or slop whatever, and making the clothes a bleached white in from one to two hours' time. It is the Dexter washing machine, selling rapidly; seventy-five machines per week. Call at R. H. Long's, agent, No. 34 Federal street, Allegheny City.

This machine can be paid for in monthly payments.

True Merit Appreciated.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For coughs, colds, and throat diseases the troches have proved their efficacy.

Pianos for Sale.

Sixty very fine new pianos for sale, at prices varying from $275, upwards. Great bargains. Monthly payments taken. Mellor & Hale's Opera House Music Store, 60 Fifth avenue.

Equal to the Best Imported.

The manufacturers of queensware, although of comparatively recent date with us, promises to be equal to the best imported. A great deal in improvements on the same, consisting of one two-story Building, 24x36 feet, 90 feet high; one story building 132 by 50 feet, with Blacksmith Shop 60 by 22 feet, one Kneller, 12 inch arrester, 24 inch stroke and Rollers—main line of shafting in the entire building, which is lined, Fire Place, &c.

The Lease has about 15 years to run, and the property will be sold on accommodating terms. It would be an excellent site for a Glass House or Machine Shop and Foundry. For further particulars, address

PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY,
Box 670, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Elegant Tea Sets.

In new and beauti